FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WALESA, GLEMP, PZPR DISCUSS NATIONAL FRONT

AU112132 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Kiril Iliev, BTA correspondent in Warsaw, has reported the following: Since the beginning of November, public opinion in Poland has been interested in the idea of setting up a front of national accord. This idea emerged from the two (?sessions) of the PZPR and was resumed by the recent PZPR Central Committee Plenum. The front of national accord which will focus the hopes for leading the country out of the present political and economic crisis can be joined by all political and public forces who acknowledge the socialist system and Constitution of Poland. In order to implement this great task, Comrade Jaruzelski has met with the primate of the Polish Catholic Church Archbishop Josef Glemp and with Lech Walesa, chairman of the Solidarity trade union. The idea of setting up a front of national accord has received the support of almost all public forces and factors in the country. Many Polish communists and the mass information media have asked the question: Who will have the leading and guiding role in this front? The answer of the Central Committee [words indistinct] the leading role in the front of national accord has to belong to the PZPR in close alliance with the other parties and in cooperation with all patriotic forces in the country.

There are forces, however, who would like to make use of this front for their antinational and counterrevolutionary purposes. The latest session of the Solidarity National Commission in Gdansk indicates opposition to the forming of the front of national accord as proposed by the government. It is becoming more and more obvious to the political observers in Warsaw that there are signs of processes leading to a split in the leadership of Solidarity. The present actual struggle is being waged to gain followers among the moderates led by Lech Walesa and the radicals, representatives of who are [names indistinct]. The working people who are tired of the constant political conflicts, tension and strikes see in the PZPR proposal on setting up a front of national accord a beginning of the end of the 16-month deep economic and sociopolitical crisis, the BTA correspondent in Warsaw says.

PDRY'S MUHAMMAD CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

Attends Gymnastic Performance

AU102019 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] A festive performance of the Bulgarian girls gymnasts, who achieved particular success in the 10th world championship in Munich was held at the Palace of Culture in Sofia tonight. Those attending the performance welcomed Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the PDRY [People's Democratic Republic of Yemen] party and state leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad with prolonged applause. Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Stanko Todorov, Georgi Yordanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Milko Balev, Chudomir Aleksandrov, State Council members, chief of departments at the BCP Central Committee and the Yemeni officials accompanying 'Ali Nasir Muhammad were also present.

Agreements Signed 11 Nov

AU111844 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] The official talks between Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the PDRY [People's Democratic Republic of Yemen] Council of Ministers, ended in Sofia today. The development of the relations between the BCP and the Yemeni Socialist Party and the Bulgarian-PDRY cooperation were highly appraised.

A belief was expressed that the present meetings and talks will be a further investment in further developing the friendship and fruitful cooperation between the peoples of the two countries, between the BCP and the Yemeni Socialist Party.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad signed a friendship and cooperation treaty between the two countries. Other joint documents were also signed: a trade agreement for 1981-1985; a protocol on cooperation between the planning organs of the two countries.

Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad left Sofia for Varna today. At Sofia airport he was see off by representatives of the Sofia public. A Bulgarian People's Army detachment presented military honors to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. The two countries' anthems were also played.

Accompanied by Todor Zhivkov, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad bid goodby to the officials who were at the airport -- Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Georgi Yordanov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Milko Balev, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tsanov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, deputy chairmen of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers and chiefs of public, political and mass organizations.

OFFICIALS RECEIVE USSR MINISTRY PRESS CHIEF

Received by Mikhaylov

AU101858 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov has received Yuriy Chernyakov, chief of the Press Department and member of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs staff. Issues pertaining to the development of cooperation in the sphere of mass information media were discussed.

Meets Mladenov 11 Nov

AU111904 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Comrade Petur Mladenov has received Yuriy Chernyakov, chief of the Press Department and member of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs Staff. Issues of mutual interest were discussed. Maria Zakharieva, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Nikita Tolubeyev, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the cordial talks.

TOASTS AT 6 NOV DINNER FOR GANDHI REPORTED

Zhivkov Toasts Gandhi

AU091226 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Nov 81 p 2

["Text" of toast by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, at 6 November official dinner in Sofia for Indira Gandhi, Indian prime minister]

[Text] Esteemed Mrs Gandhi, esteemed Indian friends, comrades,

The representatives of the Republic of India, led by her excellency Mrs Indira Gandhi, Indian prime minister, are Bulgaria's dear guests.

From the ancient times our people have greeted their friends with the words "welcome!", have rendered them warm hospitality and rejoiced at the fruitful meetings and talks with them.

Today we most cordially welcome Mrs Indira Gandhi and those accompanying her, rejoice at the new meeting and have no doubts that it will be fruitful.

In the person of Mrs Indira Gandhi we greet the worthy daughter of the great Indian people, whose land is one of mankind's ancient cradles of civilization, as well as the noted political and stateswoman under whose leadership India is achieving ever growing successes in its economy, science, culture and social development.

In the person of Mrs Indira Gandhi we greet the loyal heir of the cause of Jawaharlal Nerhu and India's prime minister, whose constructive policy aimed at peace and understanding won deserved international respect, and whose contribution to strengthening peace in Asia and throughout the world is recognized by all. In the person of Mrs Indira Gandhi we greet a great friend of the People's Republic of Bulgaria!

Esteemed Indian friends, we are meeting in Sofia, the capital of last year's World Parliament of the Peoples for Peace, at a time of complex and exacerbated international situation. Progressive mankind is alarmed: Peace is jeopardized. Given the modern weapons of mass destruction, the very existence of life on our planet is endangered.

The facts are well-known. Certain imperialist and reactionary circles, led by the U.S. administration, are intensifying the arms race, trying to enforce a course of militarism, confrontations, conflicts and provocations, launching the absurd idea of "limited nuclear war," creating rapid deployment forces, trying to produce quickly-formed military pacts, interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign states, and trying to impose on them their ideology and interests. They are encouraging and supporting the aggressive acts and designs of Israel and exacerbating the situation in the Persian Gulf and the Mediterranean.

The tension regions in Southeast Asia, Southwest Asia, the Middle East, South Africa and Latin America are dangerous for world peace.

Many newly liberated and developing countries, which have alone chosen the road of independence and economic and social upsurge, are victims of imperialistic provocations and aggression. Progressive mankind can pride itself that its sympathy and support are on the side of those peoples who do not want to return to colonialism, hunger and suffering.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria supports the struggle of the peoples of Kampuchea and Afghanistan, and voices its objection to the attempts of imperialism and reaction to stop their independent development.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria supports the struggle of the suffering Arab people of Palestine and respects and takes into consideration its right to national self-determination, including the right to create its own state.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria supports the struggle of the Arab peoples against the Israeli aggression and demands the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied territories.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria supports the struggle of all peoples from all continents who are struggling against reactionary regimes and foreign intervention, paying the dear price of blood but heroically defending their freedom and sovereignty.

We have repeatedly stated that there is no more important task than saving world peace and preventing a destructive thermonuclear war. This task is more humane, noble and urgent than any other task, because it is the main guarantee of the further progress of all peoples and countries and of the progress of their economy, science, culture and well-being. This task requires the unity of all forces which recognize their responsibility to history and our time, without differences in their social system, political beliefs, religion and party and race affiliation. We are ready to cooperate with all those who cherish the ideals of peace, peoples' strivings and care for the future.

We highly value the nonaligned countries movement and its importance in the stuggle against imperialism, colonialism and aggression, and for strengthening peace. We highly value the great contribution of the Republic of India to the creation, strengthening and unity of action of the nonaligned countries movement.

We also support the demands for reconstructing international relations on a basis of justice and democracy; we are for observing the right of all countries to dispose of their natural wealth in their own way.

Contemporary mankind is facing global problems which need positive solutions: ecological, energy, and unemployment problems; liquidating illiteracy; feeding the peoples of many countries; and so forth. These urgent problems can be solved faster and more effectively with the common efforts of all states and if the monstrous means allocated for weapons and rearmament are directed toward peaceful goals.

Therefore, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, together with the other socialist community countries, is conducting a constructive policy aimed at peace, security, detente, understanding and cooperation. We think that the suspicion and confrontation must be opposed by wise, honest and equal dialogue and mutual cooperation, on the basis of the principles of mutual coexistence of countries with different social systems, mutual respect, equality and equal security.

Therefore, we are actively working and will continue to work to implement the new peaceful proposals of the USSR and the other socialist countries, democratic movements and organizations, and peace-loving states.

In this context we think, for instance, that turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace will have a positive influence on purifying the political climate in Asia and the world. The removal of the U.S. military bases from the Diego Garcia island would be a step in this direction.

During the current year the People's Republic of Bulgaria initiated new and constructive proposals for developing goodneighboring relations and cooperation among the Balkan states. We warmly support the idea of turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

Thousands and thousands of people are joining the struggle for peace and detente and against war under the blue banner of peace.

The warmongers are to be restrained by their own peoples, whose death they are preparing, and by the world democratic public as well. Sense must prevail.

Esteemed Mrs Gandhi, dear Indian friends, the relations of confidence, respect, friendship and cooperation which exist between our countries and peoples stand out against the background of the alarming international situation. A huge country such as the Republic of India and a relatively small country, such as Bulgaria, are proving -- despite the difference of their social and political systems -- that there are no obstacles to friendship and cooperation when their peoples' peace and happiness are served.

We note with satisfaction the high level of political contacts and the good results which have been achieved in the economic, scientific-technical and cultural spheres. Of course, we realize that we are far from exhausting all possibilities of cooperation created by our countries' development. Obviously we can and must look for new and more effective forms of trade-economic cooperation.

We are convinced, esteemed Mrs Indira Gandhi, that your present visit to Bulgaria will give a new impetus to developing Bulgarian-Indian friendship and cooperation, because this is our mutual desire, because it is in the interest of our people and in the interest of world peace and cooperation, and because our positions on the basic issues of the international situation are identical or close.

Esteemed Mrs Indira Gandhi, 14 years have passed since your previous visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Now you come again to this hospitable and friendly land, but you will find it stronger, more advanced and more beautiful. During the coming years it will be even stronger and more advanced and beautiful, because our people are constructing the mature socialist society with enthusiasm and despite the difficulties, and thus creating the preconditions for its ever growing material satisfaction and spiritual growth.

I would like to assure you once again that the Bulgarian peoples cherish feelings of deep respect and sincere love for you personally and for the Indian people, to whom I would like you to convey our cordial greetings.

Dear guests, comrades, please allow me to propose a toast:

- To health and success in the highly responsible activity of her excellency Mrs Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India!

- To the comprehensive progress of the friendly Indian people!

- To the further blossoming of Bulgarian-Indian friendship and cooperation!

- To peace, understanding and cooperation throughout the world!

- Cheers!

Gandhi Speech

AU071437 Sofia BTA in English 1320 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Report on speech by Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India, delivered at 6 November Sofia dinner given in her honor by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman]

[Text] Sofia, 7 Nov (BTA) -- Mrs Indira Gandhi dwelt in her speech on the progress of Bulgaro-Indian friendship pointing out to this end the personal contribution of Mr Todor Zhivkov and, later on the initiatives undertaken by Lyudmila Zhivkova.

Mrs Gandhi said that a Slavonic languages department will be founded with the University of Delhi which will be named after Lyudmila Zhivkova.

"We are following different ways but our goal is a better life for our peoples", said Mrs Gandhi. "For us, with our large in number population, the road up is more difficult. However, we shall persist in our efforts, and we are determined to succeed."

The prime minister of India stated that already for eight years India has been raising sufficient grain crops to meet her needs and even help some other countries.

She said that many are asking now the question: "Will India manage to meet the basic needs of every member of her population?" The answer to it is: "Yes, we can do it and we shall do it. We are well aware that this will take time and enormous effort", said Mrs Indira Gandhi.

"Bulgaria offered new life to her people by paying attention to education and the fulfillment of man, by adopting a social system which rejected the inherited privileges and by offering new chances to the wronged. We, who have started this process later, have set ourselves a similar task within the framework of our own political system", said she.

Mrs Indira Gandhi underlined that India, as a founder country of the Non-Aligned Movement, stands firmly against the very concept of confrontation.

"The policy of confrontation will lead only to greater tension and insecurity. This is valid in particular for the continent of Asia where an unprecedented arms race is going on", Mrs Gandhi pointed out. "Voices of hatred are stifling the voices of common sense and friendship. During all these years we called on the Asian countries to bar interference from without and to restrain themselves from the arms race, to work jointly for solving bilaterally their problems in peace. We ardently hope that the Indian Ocean will become a zone of peace."

Mrs Indira Gandhi said that India has always backed the idea of general and full disarmament. "It is maintained now that weapon stockpiling will make the war recede. But we think that it will only avert from us the chances for a peaceful settling of the disputed questions. There is no other alternative but a dialogue for lasting peace and goodwill", stressed she.

Dwelling on the other key source of tension -- the growing economic disparity of the peoples -- Mrs Indira Gandhi underlined that India backs Bulgaria's position for reorganization of the international economic relations on the grounds of parity and on the principle of sovereign equality.

TANCHEV RECEIVES CHILEAN PARTY DELEGATION

AU102018 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Sofia, 10 Nov (BTA) -- Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union and first vice-president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received today a delegation of the Workers-and-Peasants' Party [MAPU], in Chile, led by (Mr Carlos Bau), member of the Secretariat of the CC of the party.

At the ensuing talks, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, the great significance of the unity of action of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Bulgarian Agrarian Union was stressed.

The guests were made familiar with the contribution of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union to the construction of socialism in the Bulgarian village and with its large-scale international activities.

Stressed was once more Bulgaria's solidarity with the struggle of the Chilean antifascist forces against the fascist dictatorship for restoring freedom and democracy in Chile.

BRIEFS

FRG AMBASSADOR DEPARTS -- On 1 November Dr Harold Heimsoeth, FRG Ambassador to Bulgaria, finally departed the country. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 1 Nov 81 AU]

ARCHITECTS' COOPERATION -- Sofia, 3 Nov (BTA) -- Today a programme for cooperation for the next five years was signed here by the Union of Architects in Bulgaria and the Association of the Cyprian Architects and Engineers. The document provides for the expansion of the professional contacts in the sphere of architecture and public works. Exchange of specialists is intended with a view to their getting acquainted with the modern architectural achievements made in the two countries. Joint exhibitions are expected to be organized in the future. Measures for expanding the exchange of information were mapped out. The two countries' architects will be given the opportunity of participating in competitions organized by the two unions. The programme is a document, first of its kind, signed by Bulgaria and Cyprus. Annual cooperation plans are to be worked out on this basis. The document was signed by Mr Georgi Stoilov, chairman of the Union of Architects in Bulgaria and by Mr (Markos Barjin), chief secretary of the Association of the Cyprian Architects and Engineers. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 3 Nov 81 AU]

HUSAK SPEECH AT CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

AU101151 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Nov 81 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech given by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, at the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum on 29 October in Prague]

[Text] In the introduction to his speech Comrade Gustav Husak emphasized the importance of the fourth session, the proceedings and results of which confirmed the full unity of the Central Committee. Its conclusions provide orientation for further party work, for activating communists and all working people in the implementation of the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

The entire party received the resolutions of the 16th congress with unanimous consent. Communists worked hard over the last 6 months explaining the congress program. All parts of the National Front accepted the program. The vast majority of our people gave the program their support in the elections. All this is a significant contribution to internal political stability and to strengthening the international position of our country.

The struggle to implement the conclusions of the 16th congress in all areas, particularly the economy, to which the Central Committee paid the greatest attention at this session, is, however, a more complicated, longer and more exacting process.

The Central Committee discussed in particular detail the problems of agriculture. The range of issues discussed was enlarged with a wider evaluation of our national economy, of its current situation and prospects for next year and the following years, and with some issues of the current international situation and Czechoslovak foreign policy.

Speaking of international developments, which were discussed by Comrade Bilak in his speech, Comrade Husak stressed the importance of the continued effective explanation of the tasks and aims of our foreign policy as well as the shared foreign policy of the states belonging to the socialist community. This is a policy based on principles, a policy which consistently implements the interests of our people and which also satisfies the interests of the working people of the whole world. Our aim is to paralyze effectively the activity of bourgeois propaganda, which tries to throw a shadow over the real aims and intentions of the peaceful policy of the socialist community whether in connection with the fight to avert the threat of war, for disarmament, for detente, developments in the Polish People's Republic or with any other matter. Therefore, we shall never do enough to demonstrate to our people the significance for peaceful life in our country of our participation in the joint struggle with the USSR and other socialist states against the dangerous, aggressive aims of imperialism.

The main aim of the deliberations on the current tasks for agriculture and food production, said Comrade Husak, is to give new incentives and to strengthen the conditions for renewed speed in the development of agricultural production and in mastering the tasks in this area. This is the aim of the Set of Measures explained in the Presidium's report, which were fully supported by the Central Committee.

As for wider economic issues, the Presidium wanted above all to inform the Central Committee about the fulfillment of the plan this year, about the possibilities, needs and tasks for the coming period as well as about the obstacles which to some extent make our progress more difficult, especially in 1982. What matters, said Comrade Gustav Husak, is to seek and find realistic ways of implementing the main strategic directions and aims of the development of the national economy and of ensuring the living standard for our people that was set by the 16th party congress.

Economic issues are a matter of continuing concern to the Central Committee Presidium. The federal government as well as the government of the two republics deal with them on a regular basis. Regional and district party committees have also discussed in detail the fulfillment of the plan in the first 6 months.

In all these negotiations as well as in the discussion at this session of the Central Committee, along with praise of all the positive achievements, many critical voices were heard directed at our own ranks, at workers in the economic sphere and at the central bodies. They spoke about shortcomings in various areas. Many valuable suggestions were raised for overcoming these shortcomings.

Vladimir Ilich Lenin taught us, recalled Comrade Husak, that we must approach the assessment of important social problems with critical strictness, with the method of criticism and self-criticism. This is necessary at this time especially. In the Leninist concept criticism and self-criticism are indivisibly linked. We are in favor of openness, in favor of a critical approach to problems, but also in favor of a self-critical approach on the part of all comrades. However, we are resolutely against demagogy, against fruitless raising of criticisms, against belittling and slandering the results of the selfless work of our party, of all our people. We follow in the development of criticism and self-criticism a creative, constructive solution of the tasks we face.

Comrade Husak then spoke about the plan fulfillment results this year. In taking stock of the 9 months, he said, one can cite a number of good results, many examples of honest and selfless work which prevail in our society. Thanks are due to workers, farmers, members of the intelligentsia and leading workers active in all spheres of our society. But in assessing the results achieved from the point of view of our present and long-term requirements, we cannot be entirely satisfied with the rate of fulfillment of the strategic aims of the 16th congress. At district and regional conferences and at the 16th congress we spoke openly about the exacting character of the tasks confronting us. We proceeded from the conviction that the targets set are realistic and that it is possible to meet them.

This conclusion also fully applies today. This is also borne out by the results we are achieving in a number of sectors. But we must be concerned about the weak spots appearing in a number of places. Facts reveal that less than full capacities have been applied in some places. This applies, for instance, to the unfavorable development in building, to the considerable number of enterprises that are not fulfilling the plan in other sectors; to the still insufficient savings of energy, fuels and metals; to low economies and shortcomings in quality.

Moreover, we can in no way be satisfied with the rate of scientific-technical development in spite of partial results. Scientific-technical progress advances very rapidly in the world. If we do not want to lag behind we must speed up a great deal. We meet with sharp competition today in exports to capitalist countries. Socialist countries and our other partners quite rightly demand products of first quality and of high standards. No person, no enterprise and no branch can act unconcerned about how it contributes by the quality of its products, its supplies of spare parts, reliable servicing, and so on, to ensuring through our exports, the import of raw materials and of all that we need for production and for our domestic market.

Apart from problems in production, the commerical work of the foreign trade apparatus is very heavy handed and inflexible. That is why it is necessary to substantially improve its work. This is very important for our foreign currency position. It has been said many times that what is involved is not only a quantitative fulfillment of the plan; what is involved above all is the assertion of the main strategic aims of economic development, the fulfillment of the standards for effectiveness, quality and economy. It is not possible to assert that 6 months after the congress not all comrades at various places of management have been able to familiarize themselves fully with the demands of the congress and with higher demands. After all, no new problems or tasks are involved, stressed Comrade Husak.

In November 1974 we were already speaking quite openly in the Central Committee about the ever increasing consequences for us of the serious unfavorable trends in the development of the world economy, such as the rise in prices of energy and raw materials as well as the rapid upsurge of the scientific-technical revolution, foreign trade relations and internal requirements. We passed concrete conclusions on all these questions.

Since that time virtually all Central Committee sessions have returned to these questions. Likewise, the 15th CPCZ Congress formulated these problems quite clearly and the 16th congress further deepened the demands stemming from them. Allow me, said Comrade Husak, to quote from the documents of the 16th congress, which state among other things: "The pivotal aim of the party's policy is to maintain and improve -- under more difficult internal and external conditions -- the quality of the achieved high living standards of the population and their social securities, and to do so in accordance with the results that will be achieved in the development of the national economy. However, meeting this target, in view of a number of external and internal causes, will be exceptionally demanding. It is necessary to count above all on considerably harder conditions and higher costs in acquiring the necessary sources of energy and fuels, crude oil, metals, foodstuffs and other raw materials and commodities, from imports and home production.

"Much more demanding will be the acquisition of means to pay for imports of high-grade fuels. It will be necessary to tackle the sharpening competition on Western markets and the rising demands of foreign customers and home consumers for quality and technical standards of products, with lower increments in the labor force and with substantially more limited investment opportunities." Our deliberations today proceeded from these conclusions of the 16th congress, stressed Comrade Gustav Husak.

The results of efforts to increase the effectiveness and quality of all work, in spite of the progress which has been achieved, do not so far correspond to the importance and growing urgency of the ever more complicated tasks. Facts reveal that in spite of the correctness of the resolutions and measures passed and the work done so far, our economy has so far not sufficiently adapted to the considerably harder conditions in the world and at home. World political and economic development does not become simpler; it becomes more complicated. Conditions will not be easier, but will be more complicated for us. The paths the party is mapping for the solution of problems in conditions which have been changing rapidly and significantly since the middle of the 1970's, and which have again been confirmed by the 16th congress, are correct and realistic. They represent the only possible variant of the development of our national economy. It is necessary that in the interest of the development of our country, the maintenance of the living standards and social certainties of the people, this line is implemented with even greater resolve and combativeness than up to now. The later we resolve these questions, the more complicated they will become.

Yesterday and today this session discussed the core of our present problems. It was quite rightly pointed out that some comrades fully agree in words with the conclusions of the 16th congress, but act in practice as if the conclusions passed would not concern their enterprise, cooperative, town, district and so on. While fully acknowledging the work done since the congress, we must say that at various places consistency, resolution and combativeness in the fulfillment of the program -- or to put it another way, in ensuring that the tasks of this year's economic plan are met -- do not prevail.

A dual attitude to the conclusions of the highest party body -- giving them verbal support but approaching their implementation at work halfheartedly and sluggishly -- can only be termed opportunism in practice. Our party is a militant vanguard of the working class, of all working people. We cannot agree with such examples of an opportunist approach to the decisions of the highest bodies, with cases in which, instead of the intensive struggle for the utilization of our own resources, demands are made for new investments, additional imports and new personnel. This clashes with the social interests and possibilities, with the interests of the working class, of the working people, with the interests of the socialist society.

There is another basic conclusion which follows from the analysis of our current problems: We need, stressed Comrade Husak, a basic change in the standard and the efficiency of al managerial work. Of whom in particular are we speaking? About the entire party at all levels, from the Central Committee to the basic organizations, the federal government, national governments, ministries, National Committees.

General management and enterprises should improve substantially the standard of leading and organizing work in the entire state and economy. Moreover, in mass organizations in which the great majority of the population takes part, communists should ask themselves more often how they prepare people for the tasks set by the congress.

They should improve in a relevant way their politico-educational and organizational work. We should analyze problems more critically, deal with them with more efficiently, implement the accepted measures more consistently and control their fulfillment. This gives the party, state bodies, economic organizations, National Committees and mass organizations more exacting tasks. The unifying element of the entire political system is the program of the party, the conclusions of party's bodies, the responsibility of the communists to the party and to our people, whatever their position and wherever they are.

We have spoken many times about the more consistent, fuller and correct application of the leading role and control function of the party at every level. We should think about this continuously. The application of the leading role and the control function of the party does not consist of calling individual officials and leading workers to account from time to time. Communists are everywhere, in every area, in enterprises, in individual agricultural cooperatives, in scientific institutions, in offices, at every place of work. And it is precisely in our continuous everyday work with them that we should, through them, carry out the policy of the party, apply its leading role and implement its control function. This is also the way to make the party organization apply its right and duty of control with efficiency. We should reach the situation in which every communist, whether an official or a rank-and-file member, is governed consistently by the conclusions of the 16th congress and will strive to implement them. The only way to achieve this aim is to create a demanding atmosphere of criticism and self-criticism at every level, from top to bottom, to create an atmosphere of irreconciliability with shortcomings, disorder and irresponsibility.

Some people have become too accustomed to well-worn tracks, set in their ways and do not take into consideration new demands. We cannot afford to tolerate such an approach, stressed Comrade Husak. It is necessary to call to account leading workers who do not fulfill the resolutions passed and all workers who did not fulfill their duties. Those who perpetrate slackness, lack of discipline, ill-conceived friendships, calculating ways, easy ways, profit seeking and so on are not the only, though they are the primary, guilty ones. Those who create conditions for such practices, who tolerate, disregard or excuse them, are also guilty.

In view of the problems we must resolve today and in the future, it is necessary to ascert even more resolutely a principled course. It is especially necessary to make greater demands on people, especially in directing cadres at all sectors and at all levels. A principled cadre policy is connected with this. Its criteria have again been confirmed by the 16th congress. This is also a key issue today. We must constantly recall the important principle that cadres decide everything. In the interest of strengthening directing work we have systematically carried out a series of steps in the cadre sphere. In the precongress campaign the composition of party organs is altered. In connection with the elections, changes took place in the composition of National Committees and of governments. New tasks urgently necessitate a further resolute continuation of the course aimed at strengthening cadres of directing organs and of constantly increasing demands on leading cadres. The results of our work depend to a considerable extent on which man -- politically firm and expertly qualified with the required character traits -- we will place in a relevant position. There are exact criteria for the assessment of people's work. We are guided by the words of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, who said: "To check people and to check the actual fulfillment of tasks, that is the core of all our work, of all our policy." This is the most reliable criterion from which we must proceed in day-to-day constant assessment of people in cadre policy.

Comrades! In the struggle to meet the tasks we face — which the current Central Committee session has dealt with -- it is necessary to activate fully the party and all working people. It is not necessary to dramatize the situation, to overestimate the negative influences, but it is also not possible to underestimate obstacles and problems, to accept an insufficient fulfillment of tasks at various places. We cannot expect that the conditions in which we will work in the future will improve. On the contrary, the coming year will obviously be even more difficult than the current one. We can and must tackle the influence of a number of objective and subjective factors to ensure that the economy functions normally. We possess the necessary prerequisites. The issue now is how we will be able to use them, how we will succeed, in order to master them, in mobilizing and preparing the entire party and society.

Effective mass political work acquires a growing importance, especially under these complicated conditions. Our party possesses the trust of the overwhelming majority of working people. We can turn to them with confidence when the interest of society demands the solution of complicated and exacting tasks. We are convinced that we will enlist the support of our people for measures necessary to ensure the stability and development of our economy. It is, however, necessary to speak with them openly and truthfully to explain things. We are dutybound to do everything not only to make ourselves understood by communists, but also to gain the support of all working people. After all, the socialist system serves by its very essence the interests of the people.

It is in their own interest that we ask the working people for honest work, order, discipline. All this aims at the protection of interests of the working class, of the greatest stratum of the peoples.

In the conclusion of his speech, Comrade Husak stressed as the basic requirement of the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum the active search at all levels for a solution to problems. In the remaining months of this year we must focus on the best possible fulfillment of the tasks set by the state plan and on a good preparation for the fulfillment of next year's tasks. This requires maximum use of our own resources, dealing with problems, waging a decisive battle for the implementation of the conclusions of the 16th congress in every area, at every place. We should raise this struggle to a higher level. Everything that has been achieved in the past, in the whole period of building new socialist life in our country, forms a firm base from which we proceed and on which we learn.

POLISH SOLIDARITY, WALESA CRITICIZED FOR ACTIONS

'Extremist Elements' Assailed

LD111636 Prague CTK in English 1530 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Nov (CTK) -- "Solidarity" exists one year already, but the ordinary people have no benefit from it, the organization's leader Lech Walesa has admitted at a meeting at the Lenin metallurgical plant in Krakow.

His words have confirmed a fact which ordinary workers do not dare to tell the heads of the local organizations of "Solidarity".

Active in many local organizations are anarchists and fascist elements who use psychological terror or physical violence to bring members to obedience. The local organizations have turned into states within the state. They themselves frequently stress that they lack only full control of the production processes and information media to take power. These extremist elements pay no heed to appeals and warnings from more cautious leaders of "Solidarity".

Serious talks on a concrete solution of many urgent problems are to take place soon between representatives of "Solidarity" and the Polish Government. Many members and some leaders of "Solidarity" fear that forces striving for confrontation and opposing the talks will try again to cause difficulties by local strikes.

Walesa's U.S. Visit Attacked

LD071010 Prague CTK in English 0837 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Prague, 7 Nov (CTK) -- "Lech Walesa is to play the role of the mouthpiece of interests which are quite alien to People's Poland", today's RUDE PRAVO said on the planned journey of "Solidarity" leader to the United States where he is to become an "ambassador of anti-communism".

"His task is to blacken real socialism and at the same time to help blunt the discontent of U.S. workers". Walesa and the leadership of "Solidarity" have a special interest in spreading misinformation about the situation in Poland.

"The Reagan administration, representing the interests of U.S. monopolies and following a sharply anti-communist and anti-Soviet line, saw a welcome opportunity in the offensive of counter-revolutionary forces in Poland to try to weaken the progressive forces in the whole world. That is why it has supported the counter-revolutionary forces in Poland from the very beginning, waging broad propaganda in their favour which is even escalated at present".

The coverage by U.S. media of the events in Poland, the attempts to give "advice" to the Polish people how to solve complex problems, and even to warn the Polish Government against taking more resolute measures which could end the activity of counter-revolutionaries, cannot be called but interference. All enemies of People's Poland want to keep the country in crisis and create conditions for a counter-revolutionary reversal. The seditious Munich-based radio, trying to escalate the crisis in Poland, keep permanent unrest and deteriorate tension [as received], is particularly active in this, the daily stressed.

ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE SENT TO USSR LEADERS

AU111835 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Nov 81 p 1

[CTK report: "Congratulations to Moscow"]

[Text] Prague, 6 Nov (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and to Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, the following telegram, congratulating them on the occasion of the USSR national day -- the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution:

Dear comrades,

In the name of the CPCZ Central Committee and of the CSSR Government, in the name of all Czechoslovak people and in our own names, we are sending to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers and all fraternal Soviet people most cordial comradely greetings and sincere congratulations on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution has paved the way for a new epoch in the history of mankind -- the epoch of the revolutionary transformation of the world, and has given a mighty impetus to unfolding a just struggle of the international workers and national liberation movement.

Under the influence and as a consequence of the example of Great October, the political and social face of the world has changed from the very foundations in the past 64 years.

The heroic Soviet people, inspired by the ideals of October, built -- under the leadership of the CPSU -- the first socialist state in the world. They became the pioneers for building a new social order, a classless society, which eliminated the exploitation of man by man and which was founded on the most humane ideals of peace, social equality and justice. Today the Soviet people are assidiously and creatively building the foundations of communism in their country.

The great successes of the Soviet Union convincingly prove the advantages and the superiority of socialism over capitalism and fully affirm the profound international character and the inspiring example of the ideas of Great October for all revolutionary and progressive forces and nations of the world. The immense CPSU's political and organizational work, the immense activity, initiative and selflessness of all Soviet people in implementing the conclusions of the 26th CPSU Congress attest to their determination to continue on the path shown by V.I. Lenin.

The Czechoslovak people are sincerely rejoicing over the results of the victorious path of the nations of the USSR. We are proud that our fatherland -- the CSSR -- as a firm component of the community of the fraternal socialist countries, has also taken the path paved for mankind by the Great October Socialist Revolution.

We highly value the fraternal relations between our communist parties and nations which have come into being in a common struggle for freedom and a happy future for the people of both our countries and which are today successfully developing on the basis of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance in all spheres of social life.

We highly value the principled Leninist peaceable foreign policy of the Soviet Union, which is the decisive force in the struggle of nations for the consolidation of peace and international security, for averting the threat of a war conflict and for social progress in the world. The peaceable initiative proposals of the USSR, submitted from the lectern of the 26th CPSU Congress are showing a realistic path to halting the arms race and to a peaceable solution of international problems. They fully correspond to the aspirations of all peace-loving, democratic and progressive mankind. They also are in full accord with the vital interests of the Czechoslovak people, who will continue actively to participate in the struggle for their implementation.

On your country's glorious national day, which is at the same time the holiday of all progressive people throughout the world, we wish to you, dear comrades, and to the fraternal Soviet people many new successes on the path of building communism, in the struggle for the victory of peace, socialism and progress in the world.

RUDE PRAVO VIEWS U.S. STATEMENTS ON NUCLEAR WAR

AU101822 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Nov 81 p 6

[Milos Krejci commentary in column "Note": "Revealing Utterances"]

[Text] The aggressive postures of the United States have caused a considerably strained international situation. As evidenced by the mighty popular protest, even the West European public is today convinced that the United States would like to wage a war to the last European on European soil. And when such a personage as the President of the United States in such an explosive situation declares that a limited nuclear war in Europe is possible, then this is not a small matter.

After the wave of indignation which immediately swept through the countries of America's European allies, American official quarters began to issue denials, one after another explaining that this was a misunderstanding, that Reagan did not mean it like that.

That was a few days ago. However, Reagan's Secretary of State General Haig made the same statements in the U.S. Senate this week. He told the senators that in case of a war in Europe, the United States would strike the other side a "demonstrative" deterrent nuclear blow, and added that President Reagan's utterances were quite correct in this respect.

This was too strong even for Haig's government colleague, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who rejected Haig's utterances as unsuitable and assured that there are, allegedly, no military plans for a deterrent nuclear strike.

These contradictory statements were topped by the American administration itself, which confirmed that Haig's utterance is correct, but Weinberger's statement, too, is "equally correct."

What is one to make of these utterances of the highest American representatives? If the American Government's stance is the last word then, according to Reagan and Haig, a limited war in Europe is possible, and in a possible conflict the United States would be the first to deliver a nuclear strike, although -- according to Weinberger -- there is allegedly no "concrete" plan for that.

The concern of the European and world public is quite justified. The American President, the administration and two of its leading members confirmed in essence that an American strategy of a "warning" strike in Europe exists. The seeming contradictions in some parts of the statements change nothing on the matter. They only increase concern because people who think like that can decide about war.

SLOVAK PRAVDA VIEWS 'BRIGHT STAR' EXERCISES

LD111008 Prague CTK in English 0834 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Bratislava, 11 Nov (CTK) -- Washington's so often proclaimed interest in stability and security in the Middle East "has never existed and if it has, then only in empty statements by leading U.S. representatives aimed at deceiving the wide world public," the Slovak daily PRAVDA said today. Commenting on the joint U.S.-Egyptian military exercises Bright Star 82, the daily stressed that the "dangerous game of the United States in this part of the world, played according to rules which it itself has set, means hazarding with peace in the Middle East and the whole world."

"The manoeuvres of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force are one of the most dangerous actions taking place in the Arab world in the past period," the daily said and added that they are closely connected with the concentration of Israeli units on the Lebanese borders and on the Golan Heights, and with the moves of Israeli military vessels along the Lebanese coast.

"There is no doubt that the latest step of the White House will further shake the fragile stability in the Middle East," the daily said.

CUBAN AMBASSADOR SPEAKS AGAINST U.S. PRESSURE

LD111648 Prague CTK in English 1507 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Prague, 11 Nov (CTK) -- Top U.S. officials including Vice-President George Bush and Secretary of State Alexander Haig do not conceal their intention to openly interfere in Cuba's internal affairs, Cuban Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Sidroc Ramos Palacios said here Wednesday.

Speaking at a meeting of workers of the Svoboda printing house in protest against the Reagan administration's ever more frequent gross attacks against Cuba and its call for a blockade of the island, the Cuban ambassador pointed out that the U.S. press writes about the Pentagon's repeated actions against Cuba and Nicaragua.

The essence of these attacks is not new, he said, adding that U.S. imperialists, in the face of the revolutionary situation in Latin America, are considering the ways of liquidating the struggle of the Latin American people for national and social liberation.

Chairman of the Committee of Czechoslovak-Cuban Friendship of the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations and Czech Minister of Construction and Technology Frantisek Sramek stressed at the meeting that the Czechoslovak working people attentively watch Cuba's revolutionary road as well as the present attempts by the Reagan administration to liquidate its achievements.

The whole world protests against the reactionary policy of the United States and calls on the Washington administration to halt its hazardous policy, Frantisek Sramek said stressing that at present it is ever more urgent to raise the voice in defense of the Cuban people.

Approved at the meeting was a resolution expressing unequivocal support to the struggle of the Cuban people for the defence of their national independence and freedom, against U.S. attempts to exert pressure on Cuba and other progressive Latin American states.

LETTERS SUPPORTING DISSIDENTS SENT TO HUSAK

Relatives Issue Open Letter

NC102019 Paris AFP in English 1835 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Prague, 10 Nov (AFP) -- Relatives of seven Czechoslovaks held in jail for the past six months have appealed to President Gustav Husak to prevent "the organisation of a rigged political trial" of the seven.

The appeal was in an open letter, copies of which were received here today by Western correspondents.

The prisoners are Eva Kanturkova, Karel Kyncl, Jan Mlynarkik, Jan Ruml, Jiri Ruml, Jirina Siklova, and Milan Simecka. They were arrested last May 6 during the investigation that followed the arrest and expulsion of two French nationals accused of smuggling "subversive documents" into Czechoslovakia.

Their relatives describe them as "people who have devoted the best years of their lives to working for the country and have remained faithful to their socialist orientation, even if they have not accepted the post-1968 normalisation."

The signatories list foreign protests over the arrests, and add that "the interests of our republic are not [words indistinct] the activities of persons with critical opinions, but rather by the way they are treated."

The letter points out that Mr Husak himself was "unjustly convicted" during "the illegal trials of the 1950's in the midst of a propaganda campaign like in this case."

"We [word indistinct] to believe," it adds that you will not [word indistinct] the conducting of a rigged political trial and that you will use your political power for the freeing of the members of our families."

Among the seven, Akrel Kyncl, [word indistinct], is said to be suffering from a stomach complaint that has caused him to lose 11 kgm (about 29 lb). There was an eighth prisoner, poet Jaromir Horec, but he was freed recently after an alleged confession.

German, Swiss Scientists Appeal

LD091548 Hamburg DPA in German 1258 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Frankfurt, 9 Nov (DPA) -- In a letter to CSSR President Gustav Husak 188 German and Swiss scientists have spoken up for human rights activist Rudolf Battek, who was sentenced in Prague to 5 and a half years imprisonment. A spokesman for the signatories said on Monday in Frankfurt that Husak is asked in the letter, which was sent on 2 November, to press for a review of the length of the punishment. Battek, who was convicted of "undermining the republic" in conjunction with "causing physical injury," was to be made a public example because he had campaigned for human and civil rights in Czechoslovakia, the letter continues. He has already been detained for several years and his health seems gravely endangered.

In the letter professors and teachers at 15 Federal German universities and the University of Zurich also express concern about the wave of trials of civil rights activists in the CSSR. Particular reference is made to proceedings already begun against Jirina Siklova, Milan Simecka, Jan Mlynarik, Eva Kanturkova, Jiri Hajek and Karel Kyncl. The signatories of the letter ask Husak to press for a review of the proceedings against the people named.

KAPEK, SOVIET ENVOY VISIT PRAGUE ENTERPRISE

LD101930 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Antonin Kapek, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief secretary of the city party committee in Prague, and Aleksandr Botvin, ambassador of the Soviet Union, today visited the Laktos national enterprise in Prague-Kyje. They saw production lines and were interested above all in production lines which produce new products. They also signed a book of the socialist labor brigade of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship.

During a friendly meeting, Comrades Kapek and Botvin were informed about the implementation of the conclusions of the 16th party congress and the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum at the enterprise.

DZUR WELCOMES MONGOLIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

LD111340 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] A delegation of the Mongolian People's Army headed by Col Gen Jarantayn Abhia, minister of defense and member of the MPRP Central Committee, arrived today in Czechoslovakia for an official friendly visit. At Ruzyne Airport in Prague the Mongolian guests were welcomed by Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense.

INDRA INTERVIEWED ON PHONE-IN RADIO PROGRAM

LD110006 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1505 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Interview with Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, by Prague Radio reporters (Vaclav Klement) and (Lubos Lidicky); in the framework of the "Our Guest in the Studio" phone-in program; correspondents' voices indistinguishable from one another -- live]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] Today's discussion will center on the work of our supreme legislative assembly and its deputies, the work of 350 of our fellow citizens who represent us in the highest legislative body, and it will also deal with the work of the Federal Assembly. So our guest today is Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly. He has accepted our invitation to be with us here in studio seven, and we shall discuss with him everything that concerns the work of our supreme legislative body.

[Answer] Sorry for interrupting you, but just a minor remark to start off with. If we were to talk about everything that concerns the Federal Assembly we would have to chat much longer than the time at our disposal. So we had better discuss only some aspects of the work of the Federal Assembly.

[Question] Comrade Chairman, if you permit me, I would like to invite our listeners to join in with us by means of our telephone lines. They can phone our Prague number 26 01 51. It is generally accepted that we have good laws but some of them nevertheless need to be amended. I would put the following question to you: Comrade Chairman, do you ever consider submitting certain bills of new laws to the citizens,to the electorate for a nationwide discussion, so to speak?

[Answer] First of all, one cannot say that laws are born solely in the parliament, that they are only the work of deputies or those that propose them, in other words, of various sectors or the government as a whole. We consult the National Committee and bodies of the National Front and mass organizations on many new laws. For example, on the proposed amendment of the civic code we received some 1,250 comments from those organizations. Another question, and this is evidently what you have in mind, is a general public debate, a debate in which the 8 or 9 million adult citizens of our country take part. This is quite common, for example in the Soviet Union, and it appears to be very useful.

[Question] Comrade Chairman, let me go back a little. There is no doubt that laws are well intended, but for example, you have the law on the protection of the land stock and yet the area of high-quality agricultural land is diminishing. Does this mean that the law is bad or that a good law is being wrongly applied in practice?

[Answer] The legislators generally defend their laws as being good, this is in no way surprising, it is profoundly human. But we must say, objectively speaking, that the final version of the law on the protection of the land stock was drafted with great care and with great demand. It is now far stricter than the earlier version because it is an amendment to a law which it was found no longer sufficed and was not being observed properly. It had become evident that especially investory, investors in central bodies, failed to observe the law and that not even relevant economic sanctions had a sufficient impact because they were automatically reflected in the expenditure earmarked for capital investment. So, for example, in the past 5 years the size or rather the volume of temporarily idle land, as people sometimes refer to it euphemistically, increased by a full 100 per cent, from 59,000 to 106,000 hectares. It is, therefore, becoming quite clear that, to the detriment of the whole of society, the law is being violated in everyday life and that is why the government recently decided to introduce far more stringent economic sanctions. It pledged all investors to replace every hectare of land taken over for the purpose of capital investment by a hectare of recultivated or otherwise obtained land.

[Question] This brings us to another question which we have summed up and which has been raised in letters we are receiving from our listeners. They are concerned about our environment. For example, the view has been expressed that it is high time for a law to be passed on a comprehensive approach to the protection of the environment. And laws, as we have said in our chat here today, are being passed by the Federal Assembly. So what do you have to say to this?

[Answer] You are evidently implying that the Federal Assembly can be responsible for damage done to our environment. Very well then. The state of affairs in this respect is really exceedingly serious in our country and it is generally accepted that it has the full attention of the CPCZ Central Committee and the government. It has on more than one occasion been the subject of discussion in our committees in the two chambers. This applies particularly to certain parts of the country.

It is generally known that North Bohemia is badly affected, but not only North Bohemia. It is only natural that the public takes an interest in these matters because what is at stake here is the quality of life not only of this but of future generations, of our grandchildren and of subsequent generations. At the moment the legislative position in our country is such that the protection of the environment is anchored in a number of laws; it is covered by several laws. But again these laws must be observed especially as to investment projects, their implementation, the technology that is being used in individual factories, that is to say in those which cause pollution. The laws as such only create the prerequisites.

We are aware of the experience accumulated in a number of socialist countries; some of them have such a comprehensive law, others don't. But since we are aware of these problems, as they are being raised not only by our citizens in their letters but also at the initiative of our deputies in the committees, we do not rule out the possibility of passing a comprehensive law which would embarce all the legal norms which are still scattered. But I shall be quite frank, work has not yet started on this.

[Question] Some of our listerners believe -- and we come across this quite often -- that the life of a deputy is very simple. His only duty is believed to be raising his hand to vote for a new law, as we can see on television for example. But that is surely not his main purpose?

[Answer] First of all, voting is not a duty. Each deputy makes up his or her mind on the basis of the information available on the matter, on the basis of his or her conscience and knowledge; but it is a fact that in our country most laws are being passed unanimously. This is the outcome of the preparatory work I have mentioned, because if a matter is thrashed out, if it is debated for several weeks or months -- because in the committees the most diverse views can be heard and more than once we can even hear harsh criticisms there -- the life of a deputy is by no means simple. And all that our viewers generally see on television or in pictures published in the press is the result of laborious and long work.

[Question] I would turn the matter around a bit and take a look at the various scenes or photographs from bourgeois parlaiments. There we can see stormy and at times quite wild debates by deputies. So some young people conclude that those debates are, so to speak, more open and hence more democratic, even though fist fights sometimes break out, to put it in vulgar terms. Is it at all possible to compare the activities of bourgeois parliaments with our legislative assemblies?

[Answer] As for passing judgment at a glance, you may be right. It may give the impression that the proceedings there are, I would say, freer -- in other words, apparently more democratic. As the head of delegations of the Federal Assembly, I have been able to attend sessions of bourgeois parliaments. I don't want to simplify the whole thing, because progressive forces always have to take advantage of the platform offered them by parliament and they have to do this today. Often it is the only place they can voice their views, bring them into the open and fight the enemy. However, in the true sense of the word, that which is being presented to the public as a cloak is generally, if you pardon my saying so, a make believe game of democracy. This is because everything is about class essence, political power or where politics is being shaped. We know that in capitalist states politics is mainly being shaped in various lobbies which are primarily under the influence of the most powerful industrial concerns which influence life in the capitalist countries.

Let me say again that I do not want to underestimate the work which, for example, our communist comrades are doing in bourgeois parliaments, a type of work we also knew here in our prewar parliament. Since we are on the subject of the so-called democratic traditions, on the role of parliament, I would like to say that we have our sad experience with the history of our parliamentarianism before the war, between the two wars, concerning the interpretation of democracy.

[Question] Comrade Chairman, let me now come to an entirely different problem. The duties of the Federal Assembly also include regular debates on the state of socialist egality. Our public frequently points out that the rate of crime in our country is to a large extent influenced by recidivists. How can our supreme legislative body influence the incidence of cirme?

[Answer] It is unfortunately true that crimes are to a large degree committed by recidivists. For example, in a review prepared by the public security corps it transpired that more than 38 percent of all crimes committed in 1980 were committed by recidivists. Regrettably, there are cases where relatively young people are punished time and again; if I may say so, they are virtually lost to society. It appears that they do not want to lead a normal life, if I may say so, that they refuse to make a living by honest work. There are concrete examples where an offender, or someone who has completed his term in a corrective education institutuion, leaves the institution in the morning and commits another crime that same evening. This is a serious matter to which we are devoting a great deal of attention. We want to use this in our regular debates, for example, of reports on the activities of the prosecutor general and the Supreme Court so that in accordance with the wishes of the public we should influence the courts to mete out the maximum possible punishment to recidivists, especially those who have been sentenced quite frequently in accordance with out laws, in the interests of society and in the interests of fellow citizens leading an honest life. But we are placing great emphasis on strict adherence to socialist legality under all circumstances.

[Question] Here are some more questions. Comrade Chairman, of the 350 deputies in the two chambers of the Federal Assembly, 60 deputies are under the age of 35, that is, 17 percent. Yet the percentage of young citizens in our republic, that is to say those who are productive, is more than 50 percent. Jan Hruby from Kladno, who seems to be fond of figures, feels that young people's representation in the Federal Assembly is unjust, so how is this?

[Answer] The question is, what is just and what is unjust? Since we have been speaking about the democratic character, or rather the so-called democratic character of bourgeois parliaments, I would like to say that we would virtually not find a single parliament in the West where 17 percent of the deputies are under the age of 35. Things are quite different in the socialist countries. However, figures are figures. We cannot list the deputies on the basis of arithmetic because women, for example, would have every right -- as they make up half of our population and almost half of the economically active citizens -- to say that 100 women deputies is not very much either.

[Question] Our listener Marie Kadlecova from Pargue has phoned in to draw our attention to a widespread evil in our society. She herself called it so-called socialist attendance money, and this takes various forms: bribes, money paid under the counter, overcharging, gifts, and not inconsiderable financial presents in return for greater and smaller services. In this context our listener asks whether there is some kind of law which would affect this evil and, if so, why is it not being used more systematically?

[Answer] We hear a great deal about this, and our parliament receives many letters. It appears that it causes justified indignation among our people. We cannot but agree with the criticism voiced by our citizens and we must look for the causes of this state of affairs.

One thing with which I simply cannot agree are attempts by our so-called dear friends, by various quarters in the West, who try to prove that this is in fact an inevitable component of a socialist way of life. If they were to stop and think about how things are in a capitalist society, they would find plenty of food for thought -- scandals such as the Lockheed case and the municipal hospital case in Vienna, and similar things which represent only the tip of the iceberg which makes life in a capitalist society so unpleasant.

But we cannot use this as an excuse. We must naturally draw a distinction between the custom in our country where a barber always expects a tip -- and this certainly cannot be regarded as a bribe in the true sense of the word -- and anyone obtaining any kind of advantages for himself in return for a bribe; whether in the form of money or gifts in kind. This is something that is ethically impermissible in our life and, what is more, it is in violation of the law.

Our laws punish equally those who give and those who accept. Maybe that is where the problem lies; in other words, this kind of thing ultimately leads people to arrive at the conclusion that without complaints there is no redress. People say, for example, that this is a widespread phenomenon in the health service -- and I don't want to question the honesty of health workers -- or that, say, admission to universities is accompanied by this sort of thing. But we are unfortunately unable to prove this because no concrete evidence will appear, so to speak, on our table. But a struggle against this ought to be the duty of all bodies, the executive power, all representative assemblies and the whole National Front, and all public opinion.

[Question] Marie Tuckova from Brno and many others have phoned in to express their indignation at the recent hoarding of goods in our shops. Comrade Indra, could you say something about this?

[Answer] Of course, this is not the first panic buying in Czechoslovakia and any thinking person must be astonished why people time and again succumb to various unverified reports which they claim come from well-informed quarters and so forth, and how people have only too often burned their fingers, having to pay heavily for yielding to such things, as, for example, when the goods they bought in the end went bad because they had bought excessive quantities.

They have succumbed to rumors lately. For example, there was the rumor that the price of sugar would go up. And I have even heard that domestic rum would go up. There was panic buying of oil and other commodities.

Perhaps this was brought about to some extent by the recent increase in the price of fuel, gasoline and motor and heating oil but there is nothing to justify all this at present.

[Question] Josef Dvorak has phoned in to say that he has not come across a single case of a deputy being recalled by his electorate. Josef Dvorak says: Do you think, Comrade Chairman, that this is because all are working to perfection?

[Answer] Well, my imagination does not go that far. People are people and deputies are no exception; some are naturally more hard working, with greater skills, more capable, and there are naturally also those who are not always entirely suitable for the requirements or duties placed on them.

But recalling a deputy by his electorate -- well, that happens only in really exceptional cases, where a deputy grossly violates his duties, or where he misuses the confidence which the electorate has placed in him. I shall give no names, but we did have a case in the past legislative period where a deputy committed a traffic offense causing a serious accident. Instead of going through a complicated procedure we simply reached an agreement with him that he was to resign from his office, thereby losing his parliamentary immunity, and the whole matter was dealt with by a court as in any other case.

I don't know whether I am the best person to conclude this discussion. I think our listeners would be in a better position to do this. It is now up to them to say whether they liked our discussion, whether it has lived up to their expectations. It would be good if they were to ask in various ways -- by queries, letters and so forth -- about further matters that interest them. I am only too pleased that the listeners have shown such great interest, as we saw by the number of questions. It appears that what I said at the beginning has come true, namely that it is impossible to discuss all the facets of the work of the Federal Assembly, that there simply is not enough time for this.

HONECKER, STOPH CONGRATULATE USSR LEADERS

AU111819 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7-8 Nov 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, have sent a greetings telegram to the leading USSR representatives on the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The telegram to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and to Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, USSR Council of Ministers chairman, reads as follows:

Dear comrades! On the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution we convey to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers and the Soviet people the most cordial greetings and congratulations from the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the GDR people.

In the historic days of Red October a new epoch in the history of mankind was ushered in under the leadership of the Communist Party by the workers and peasants of Russia. Socialism started its unstoppable triumphal march in the world. With the shattering of the imperialist intervention and the destruction of Hitlerite fascism and by its heroic achievements in communist construction the glorious Soviet people manifest their role as vanguard for the progress of mankind and as a secure guarantor of peace.

The 26th CPSU Congress whose historic decisions are a source of power and inspiration for the communists and all progressive forces in the world was a new milestone on the way of the Soviet people in the communist future and in the struggle of the peoples against the danger of war and the arms build-up. The successes of the Soviet working people in implementing the impressive plans of economic and social development of the USSR adopted by the 26th party congress are a convincing expression of the unshakable unity of party and people.

In accordance with its Leninist policy the USSR untiringly and consistently works for the defense and the securing of peace in a time when the international situation has become even more complicated due to the confrontation policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism. Its constructive activities for ending the arms race and for disarmament, overcoming tension and securing peaceful cooperation among countries find the support of all progressive forces of the world. In close community with the fraternal socialist countries, the USSR is undertaking important steps in order to stabilize peace through negotiations on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security.

The GDR will continue to exert every effort to actively contribute toward implementing the coordinated foreign policy of the community of socialist states and thus toward improving the international situation.

The close fraternal alliance between the GDR and the USSR is forever indestructible. It has its deep roots in the firm militant union of our Marxist-Leninist parties. The GDR people are determined to consistently enliven the 7 October 1975 treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, the proven basis of our fraternal relations' consolodation and strengthening. The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 10th SED Congress have opened new horizons in the development of universal cooperation between the GDR and the USSR. The further intelocking of the national economices of both countries, the deepening of our fraternal alliance in all fields of social life will advance our countries even more quickly on the joint path of building socialism and communism.

We wholeheartedly wish you, dear comrades, the CPSU and the Soviet people new successes in implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress, in the struggle for peace, disarmament and social progress in the world.

GLEMP-JARUZELSKI-WALESA MEETING NOTED

LD110512 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] The Polish news agency PAP reports that a meeting between the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Prime Minister Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, Polish Primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp and Solidarity leader Lech Walesa took place in Warsaw on 4 November. During the meeting, PAP states, opinions on how to overcome the crisis in which the country finds itself were exchanged.

COMMENTARY ON U.S.-WEST EUROPEAN ARMS DISCUSSION

DW110911 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1415 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Horst Kaeubler dispatch]

[Text] Washington -- Washington levels harsh charges at the West European allies. Richard Allen, security adviser of the White House, pronounced them in no uncertain terms in the STRATEGIC REVIEW, a military journal. The West European NATO partners who criticize the United States because of its hard line toward the Soviet Union, Allen said, are exposing the NATO alliance to an endurance test.

Until recently Washington quarters believed that the antiwar protests in Western Europe -- as government spokesman Speakes called them -- was not a view widespread among the West Europeans. Even big bourgeois U.S. media wondered whether this involved political ignorance or attempts to ignore a powerful movement which seeks to save Europe from the nuclear inferno.

Just the same, the extent of the protest movement in Europe now begins to alarm Washington. The complaints now voiced in the STRATEGIC REVIEW, however, do not indicate any readiness to become aware of the deeper causes of the swelling antiwar movement in one's own alliance system. It was some time ago already that Washington had let its NATO partners know that the new leadership in the future will have less regard for the internal political situation of its friends and instead will put more weight on looking after the decisive global interests of the United States.

U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, the well-known U.S. news magazine, warned that NATO has long ceased to be an automatism for fulfilling U.S. interests and that explosive matter is accumulating over the U.S. handling of central questions concerning East-West relations. But the security adviser simply ignores such seriously intended advice from his own trenches. Allen writes in STRATEGIC REVIEW that the Reagan administration has embarked on a course which quite considerably changes the national security priorities vis-a-vis the Soviet Union, its principal adversary. If people on the other side of the Atlantic refuse to acknowledge this and the alliance breaks down as a result, the United States might indeed withdraw to its own hemisphere, leaving Western Europe to its own destiny.

No matter what heavy ordinance Washington uses to include the allies in the U.S. concept, the bourgeois U.S. media increasingly voice concern that the controversies between the United States and the European NATO partners might lead into a situation of conflict. To prevent even greater damage the New York TIMES advises the administration to learn to comprehend at long last that the pressing question that concerns Europe is the question of survival. The New York paper writes: The Europeans are wondering whether the alliance with an America which carelessly talks about the use of nuclear weapons, demonstrates incompetence in its foreign policy and is corroded by the rivalling ambition of the leading forces, really is beneficial to Europe's survival.

Is it so surprising to Washington, the New York TIMES asks, that the peoples of Europe, a continent which in all probability would be the theater of a nuclear confrontation in the event of war, no longer have any confidence in additional U.S. weapons? Such words, which contain serious warnings to the administration in Washington, so far have not been heard in the rising debate over the future U.S. foreign policy.

HONECKER, PDRY LEADER'S DINNER TOASTS REPORTED

Honecker Toast 5 Nov

LD060028 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2029 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Berlin, 5 Nov (ADN) -- At a dinner given in honor of the PDRY [People's Democratic Republic of Yemen] party and state leader, Erich Honecker addressed the following toast to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. This visit, he emphasized, would "further strengthen the traditional close and friendly relations between our parties, states and peoples, which have proved themselves in good and difficult times. We can note with pride that our cooperation which is based on the ideals of the anti-imperialist fight and the firm will for the revolutionary renewal of the world, is proven and stable."

The friendship treaty signed during his visit to Aden 2 years ago launched a new stage in bilateral relations, Honecker said. "Since then they have significantly deepened in the political, economic, scientific-technological and cultural areas. In this the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] with their close and trusting cooperation are proving themselves as leading and inspiring forces."

"We feel genuine regard for the courageous people of the PDRY which, under the leadership of its revolutionary vanguard, the YSP and its secretary general, is defending the revolution against the machinations of internal and external enemies," Erich Honecker said, congratulating the guest on the significant progress made in the PDRY's political and economic development.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad is visiting the GDR at a time when the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress are being implemented by GDR workers with diligence and imagination, the speaker continued. "Once again we have set ourselves high targets in further shaping the advanced socialist society in the eighties. They demand no few efforts, in particular for raising our country's economic capability. This is linked at the same time to our fight to safeguard peace and to strengthen the forces of progress and socialism."

"Unfortunately there are many things in the international arena which give rise to concern," Erich Honecker continued. "The policy of confrontation by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, above all the United States and its arms drive, threaten the peoples. We therefore advocate that the forces in the world who are concerned about peace unite their actions. It is wholly in this spirit that we highly appreciate the active role of the PDRY within the movement of nonaligned states."

The GDR regards the safeguarding of peace through arms limitation and disarmament according to the principle of equality and equal security as today's most important task. "The peace program submitted by the 26th CPSU Congress shows the practicable path of permanently safeguarding peace and international security through the consistent efforts of all responsible political and social forces. What is needed most of all is to avert the danger of a worldwide nuclear war provoked by the imperialist course of confrontation and NATO's missile policy."

"The GDR will remain a reliable, stable factor of socialism and peace in Europe. Anybody can count on the GDR as a fighter in the world for the national and social liberation of the peoples, for their independence, against imperialism and reaction, for peaceful cooperation on an equal footing," Erich Honecker affirmed.

"The situation in the Middle East, in the region of the Gulf and in the Indian Ocean is worrying where U.S. imperialist circles with an unconcealed policy of pressure and force are trying to build their hegemony and endanger world peace. In this they continue to strain the legend of an alleged Soviet threat. However it is obvious to any reasonable individual that peace and security in that region are threatened only by the imperialists themselves and by their unprecendented military concentration. We believe that the recognition emerging from among all realistically thinking forces in Western Europe is the truth that missiles, U.S. aircraft carriers outside the front door and B-52 bombers evoke serious dangers for peaceful work and national independence."

"Therefore we fully understand that the nonaligned states of that region wish to look after their own security. The GDR is willing to constructively collaborate with all states of that region, independently of the positions which we adopt in this or that question, in order to maintain peace and consolidate international security. We welcome the initiative of the PDRY to convene a summit conference of the states of the Arab peninsula, the gulf, the Horn of Africa and other interested states. It would be useful for the Arab peninsula and the gulf to be transformed into a zone of peace," Honecker said.

The GDR highly appreciates the active contribution made by the PDRY in the "national front of steadfastness and of resistance" to repulse the imperialist conspiracy against the Middle East and to deepen the friendship between the Arab peoples and states of the socialist community, Erich Honecker said in conclusion.

Muhammad Toast

LD060042 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2204 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Berlin, 5 Nov (ADN) -- At the dinner given in honor of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the Yemeni politician replied to Erich Honecker's toast. The cordial reception in the GDR capital was the "expression of the depth of relations of friendship and common struggle which unite us under the forever-flying banner of scientific socialism and of proletarian internationalism," he said. "I am most deeply convinced that internationalist solidarity and the genuine friendship between our two countries and parties in the joint fight for peace, democracy and socialism will strengthen and develop further."

"Our relations have deep and strong roots," 'Ali Nasir Muhammad emphasized. "They have continued to strengthen during the past few years, thus reflecting the wish and hopes of our two peoples to develop further their friendship and their comprehensive cooperation."

"We highly appreciate the outstanding role of the GDR in supporting the fight of our Yemeni people for economic development, for social progress and for the realization of its unity on a peaceful and democratic basis," 'Ali Nasir Muhammad emphasized. He paid tribute to the active solidarity of the GDR with the Arab peoples in their fight against imperialism and Zionism for social progress and a just peace in the Middle East.

In his country, the politician continued, under the leadership of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] a number of achievements in industry, culture and politics, as well as in the social sector, had been realized. "This was achieved through our peoples' sacrifices as well as with the manifold and unselfish support of our friends in the socialist community states headed by the USSR. We still face many tasks which have to be tackled", the speaker said. Thus one was confronted with conspiracies by the forces of imperialism and reaction which aim at hampering the process of development in the PDRY [People's Democratic Republic of Yemen].

"The imperialists and their reactionary accomplices are deploying all means and resources to impede the peaceful efforts at the reunification of our Yemeni people on a peaceful and democratic basis. Under the guise of repulsing the so-called Soviet danger the United States is expanding its net of military bases in the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea and in the Gulf. They are sending their naval force into the region," 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said. While imperialism and reaction force the policy of the arms race, the fanning of tensions and the unleashing of local flash points, the policy of the socialist community of states was becoming greatly significant in the area of detente, consolidation of security and stability in Europe as well as in the development of comprehensive military and political detente on a world-scale.

"We are convinced that the fight for world peace is allied to a series of international problems. If they continue to remain unsolved then they represent a threat to the security and stability in the whole world," the Yemeni guest emphasized.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad called for a just solution of the Palestine problem by implementing the resolutions of the international community and the recognition of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine. He called for the recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and the affirmation of its right to liberate its homeland and the creation of a sovereign independent state on its national territory.

The imperialists were trying "to extend their influence in the region of the Middle East and to promote acts of aggression against the sovereignty of the Arab people. They are in favor of creating a politico-military strategic alliance between U.S. imperialism and Israel," the speaker continued. "They proceed in the same way with the Gulf region and the Arabian peninsula, where the forces of imperialism headed by the new U.S. administration actively demand the setting up of U.S. military bases in the waters of the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea, conspiring against the right of that region's peoples to security and stability."

In addition, the imprialist forces, through the production and deployment of the neutron weapon, challenge the antiwar movement, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad emphasized. In view of this policy of imperialism which resulted from weakness it was "necessary to bring together and develop forms of cooperation and coordination between all forces in the world concerned about freedom and peace together with their main force, the socialist community headed by the USSR, in order to counter and repell the dangers of the adventurous action by the aggressive imprialist circles."

"The friendship between the socialist community and the peoples of the young nation-states has proved itself to be effective in strengthening the fight of all forces of freedom, progress and peace in the world and in the creating a living example of equal relations between states," Ali Nasir Muhammad emphasized in conclusion.

OSKAR FISCHER CONTINUES VISIT TO FRANCE

Meets Mauroy, Cheysson 10 Nov

LD102130 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1855 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 10 Nov (ADN) -- The high point of the second day of GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer's visit to Paris was a meeting this afternoon with French Premier Pierre Mauroy, who received the GDR politician in the Palais Matignon.

Premier Mauroy paid tribute to the positive development of mutual relations which had intensified not only in the economic field, but also in the field of culture. In assessing the economic cooperation between the two countries, Pierre Mauroy stressed the importance of this cooperation for France's smaller-sized medium-sized plants.

During an exchange of views on international issues, the premier also spoke out strongly in favor of reducing tensions.

GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer had earlier held a further round of talks with his French opposite number, Claude Cheysson. As in the toasts given by the two ministers at an official banquet, this round of talks also expressed the identical will of both sides to contribute through constructive dialogue and intensifying bilateral relations in all fields toward reducing the extremely disquieting international tensions and safeguarding peace.

Despite differences in views on the causes of the tensions, the detailed exchange of views on international issues resulted in a broad concurrence of viewpoints in assessing the situation. It was noted that there are no matters of dispute between the two countries. A further improvement in bilateral relations was important not only for France and the GDS, but beyond that to exert a favorable influence on the international climate. Both ministers stressed the readiness of their countries to help get a worldwide dialogue underway again in order to be able to solve in this way the burning questions of arms limitation.

During his second day in Paris, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer held meetings with the president of the Senate, Alain Poher, and the president of the National Assembly, Louis Mermaz. Both parliamentary presidents praised the fruitful relations between the two countries' parliaments and spoke out in favor of deepening them further. Alain Poher stressed that as a former resistance fighter he held the GDR's antifascist legacy and the training of its youth in this spirit in high regard. In the discussion with Louis Mermaz, the latter expressed his conviction that a further deepening of relations between France and the GDR was not only in the interests of their peoples, who in history had confronted each other all too often, but also served dialogue, detente and safeguarded peace.

The GDR foreign minister also had an active exchange of views on international and bilateral issues with the acting chairman of the National Assembly's Foreign Policy Committe, Claude Estier, and the chairman of the friendship group in the Senate, Philippe Machefer.

Banquet for Fischer 10 Nov

LD102120 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1916 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 10 Nov (ADN) -- During a Banquet given in honor of GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson stated: "What I hope is that our talks, in the same way as our other contacts during your visit, will be fruitful and will help each side to get to know the other better and strengthen relations."

Referring to the current international situation, he said "Peace will not be consolidated under its own steam and unilateral measures are not enough to achieve security and the balance of forces which is the basis of peace. Only negotiations with political will on both sides will enable results to be achieved. As far as the goals are concerned, I have stated before the UN General Assembly that France desires that talks between the two superpowers will make it possible to banish the threat arising from the constantly increasing arms efforts."

Cheysson drew attention to the "important role of bilateral relations between two European countries like ours" and said: "Pour efforts are aimed at achieving stable and fruitful bilateral relations, regardless of our respective alliances. So far the diversity and level of visits and contacts since your last visit have already enabled those in charge in our two countries to get to know one another better."

The agreements concluded between the two sides to date were evidence of the two countries' striving "to continue this constructive dialogue between states which is wholly in the spirit of Helsinki. We must now try to get these agreements to bear fruit. Our trade must simply be brought to a level which coincides with the potential of and which mutually supplements our respective economies. This should be done in the spirit of what our foreign trade minister recently stated in Leipzig and Paris." The foreign minister went on to say that the coming into force of the cultural agreement must also bring about a new dimension in relations between the two countries in this field as well.

In his reply, Oskar Fischer paid tribute to what had already been achieved in relations between the two countries and expressed his confidence that this could be the basis for lasting foundations of future cooperation. "The GDR and France have different social and political systems and likewise belong to different alliances," he said. "Both are known as states which persistently work for stability and peaceful cooperation in Europe." The dialogue between the two countries gave rise to the conviction that "progress in relations between states with different social systems is necessary and even possible particularly in a tense and disturbed climate."

Oskar Fischer continued, "Even if France and the GDR hold different views on the tense world situation and this or that step to overcome it, they nevertheless agree on the main issue: A nuclear war must be prevented." That is why the GDR and its allies demanded an immediate end to the arms race, and disarmament. The prerequisites existed for continuing the period of peace which has lasted almost four decades.

"Like France, the GDR welcomes the statement by the USSR and United States on the start of negotiations which must naturally lead to effective results in reducing the threat of a nuclear war and contribute toward nuclear disarmament," the GDR foreign minister said. "This is vitally important, especially for our two states which lie in the center of Europe."

It could be noted with satisfaction "that relations between our two states are developing actively in every field. Because they are in line with mutual interests and are of mutual advantage, they have also been seen to exert a beneficial influence on the international climate. These factors can be strengthened still more."

The talks with French public figures had endorsed the intention of both sides to expand cooperation in a trusting and constant manner with an eye to the future, Oskar Fischer said. "This applies to political contacts at all levels, economic, scientific, technological and cultural relations and not least our contractual relations." Oskar Fischer expressed the conviction that the talks and meetings in Paris would lend a fresh impetus to this joint aim. He gave his assurance that the GDR would always be a reliable partner in relations of peaceful coexistence.

Fischer Gives Reception 11 Nov

LD110024 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1706 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Excerpts] GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer traveled to Lyon today after the conclusion of his official talks in Paris, which was attended by French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson; Minister of Civil Service and Administrative Reforms Anicet le Pors; numerous persons from French political and cultural life; and members of the diplomatic corps. During the evening, Oskar Fischer had a cordial and friendly meeting with Maxime Gremetz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the French Communist Party.

In a talk with newsmen, Oskar Fischer said that in the talks with French Government representatives agreement had been reached on the need to disarm, to continue detente and to develop bilateral cooperation.

Like its talks partners, the GDR was of the opinion that the Madrid conference must give a mandate for a European disarmament conference. Only then would it have achieved its aim.

Oskar Fischer said that the partners had agreed to continue political consultations, to expand economic links and to develop cultural activities. Relations between the GDR and France were not burdened with any disputed issues and would in no way adversely affect relations between the two states and third countries. Disarmament and a reduction of tension were necessary in order to be able to develop bilateral realtion further in a calm, secure atmosphere. Good bilateral relations would also have a beneficial effect on the overall international atmosphere.

More on Talks

LD101640 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, who is on an official visit to France was today received in Paris by Senate President Alain Poher. Oskar Fischer then had a talk with the chairman of the France-GDR friendship group, Senator Philippe Machefer. This morning the foreign minister also had a meeting with Louis Mermaz, president of the French National Assembly.

HONECKER, HOFFMANN RECEIVE SYRIAN DELEGATION

LD101734 East Berlin ADN Inernational Service in German 1606 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Berlin, 10 Nov (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council and the National Defense Council, received a Syrian military delegation in Berlin today, headed by Defense Minister General Mustafa Talas.

During the friendly meeting, the general conveyed greetings from President Hafiz al-Asad which were cordially reciprocated. The Syrian minister reported on the military-political situation in the Middle East, which is being dangerously aggravated by reactionary circles of the United States and Israel, and on the just struggle of his people against imperialism. Zionism and racism and for peace and social progress.

Erich Honecker drew attention to the fact that relations between the two countries were developing successfully and in many ways. The visit to the GDR by a Syrian military delegation would help to further deepen the friendship and cooperation between the parties, states and armies. The GDR, together with the USSR and other states of the socialist community, stood firmly by the side of the Syrian people.

Others present at the cordial meeting included GDR Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann.

JOINT COMMISSION WITH USSR MEETS 10 NOV

LD101746 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1312 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Berlin 10 Nov (ADN) -- The mixed German-Soviet commission met on Tuesday in the GDR capital Berlin under the chairmanship of the state secretary and first deputy foreign affairs minister, Dr Herbert Krolikowski. The Soviet side was led by USSR Ambassador Petr Abrasimov.

The meeting, during which there was discussion of issues of interest to both sides, resulted in complete agreement, and corresponding decisions were made. The meeting was held in the spirit of steadfast fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the GDR and the USSR.

HOFFMANN MEETS ZAMBIAN MILITARY DELEGATION

LD092032 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1834 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Berlin 9 Nov (ADN) A Zambian military delegation paid a visit to Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of defense in Berlin today. The delegation, which is headed by Minister of Defense Wilson Chakulya, arrived in the GDR capital today.

Army General Hoffmann briefed the guests on the task of the National People's Army and on the numerous initiatives of the members of the armed forces for the implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. During the cordial meeting the participants expressed their satisfaction with the stable and continuous development of friendly relations and cooperation between the armies of the two countries, which are firmly allied in the anti-imperialist struggle.

During its visit of several days in the GDR, the Zambian military delegation will inspect National People's Army units and institutions.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER ON VISIT TO CUBA, MEXICO

AU102053 East Berlin HORIZONT No 45/1981 in German p 5

[Interview with Col Gen Horst Stechbarth, GDR deputy minister of national defense and chief of the National People's Army Ground Forces -- date and place not given]

[Text] HORIZONT: - In the United Mexican States you attended the celebration of the 171st anniversary of independence. What do you regard as the high points of you visit?

Horst Stechbarth: I went to Mexico on behalf of Army General Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, at the invitation of the Mexican defense minister. The high points of the celebrations of the 171st anniversary of independence, which were also attended by military delegations from other countries, were the traditional "el grito" ceremony at the National Palace, the official seat of the Mexican president, and the military parade on Constitution Square in Mexico City. During my stay I was received by Div Gen Galvan Lopez, secretary of national defense of the United Mexican States, and laid a wreath at the "Panteon de la Patria, " the monument for the cadets who fell in 1847 in defending their country's independence against the United States.

In addition the program worked out very attentively by our hosts provided for visits to historical shrines of the Mexican people, for example to the pyramids of Teotihuacan. Everywhere I encountered the great respect and cordiality that are displayed toward our socialist peace state by the official personages and people of Mexico. They are an expression of the good relations between our two states which were raised onto a qualitatively higher level through the earlier official visit of Erich Honecker to the United Mexican States.

HORIZONT: You mentioned your meeting with the Mexican defense secretary. What did you discuss?

Horst Stechbarth: In addition to the aforementioned visit, I had a long talk with Div Gen Felix Galvan Lopez at an offical reception on the occasion of the Mexican national holiday. The Mexican defense secretary paid tribute to the great importance of the official visit of Erich Honecker to the United Mexican States for the further development of mutually advantageous relations between our countries.

He expressed his sincere interest in developing the relations with the GDR's National People's Army, and conveyed cordial greetings to our minister of national defense, Army General Hoffmann, who visited the United Mexican States several times already.

HORIZONT: After your visit to Mexico you paid a friendship visit to the Republic of Cuba. What meetings did you have there?

Horst Stechbarth: As guest of the Cuban minister of the revolutionary forces, I met during my stay on the Antilles island with leading comrades of the Cuban Armed Forces, and was also given the opportunity to inspect troops. I was deeply impressed by the revolutionary militant spirit and the high level of training of the members of the Cuban Armed Forces which are reliably and securely protecting the Cuban people's socialist achievements against military attacks by U.S. imperialism and by armed counterrevolutionary forces abroad that are financed by it.

When visiting national economic institutions and historical shrines, such as the Playa Giron Museum and the Moncada Barracks, we saw again with how much revolutionary verve, with how much passion and vocational skill the Cuban people are struggling for high results in building socialism, and are fostering their traditions.

HORIZONT: How would you assess your meetings with the leading comrades and the army members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces?

Horst Stechbarth: The outstanding friendliness, cordiality and fraternal atmosphere reflected the close friendship between our two countries and the relations of firm comradeship in arms between the GDR national people's army and the Cuban revolutionary Armed Forces. All the talks and meetings were marked by the spirit of an indestructible and lasting friendship and fighting partnership. It was touching to see in what great esteem our Cuban comrades hold the endeavors and achievements of the National People's Army members who, side by side with the Soviet Army and the other fraternal socialist armies, are reliably, conscientiously and faithfully serving the cause of socialism. The Cuban comrades expressed their firm determination in their combat sector of the international class struggle to fulfill at any time their revolutionary class duty even under the conditions of the confrontation policy exacerbated by imperialism.

HORIZONT: What did you learn in Cuba about the bacteriological and chemical warfare waged by the United States against the Cuban people?

Horst Stechbarth: The Cuban comrades informed us that Cuba in less than 3 years experienced five severe epidemics. Thus sugar cane and tobacco plantations were affected by pests, and animal disease inflicted serious harm on hog livestock, and more than 100 persons died as a result of two serious epidemics -- dengue fever and conjuctivitis. At the Interparliamentary Union meeting in Havana, Fidel Castro presented a number of pertinent official documents of the U.S. Congress and cited utterances from the U.S. press reflecting the plans for a chemical and bacteriological aggression against Cuba. At the same time the Cuban comrades pointed out that owing to the sacrificial efforts of Cuban physicians and agricultural experts, the mobilization of the entire population and effective support by the fraternal socialist countries it has already been possible to achieve substantial successes in stemming these epidemics.

SIBER MEETS IN ROME WITH PCI'S BERLINGUER

LD112324 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1732 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Rome, 11 Nov (ADN correspondent) -- The secretary general of the Italian Communist Party, Enrico Berlinguer, today received Guenter Sieber, SED Central Committee member and chief of the Central Committee's International Relations Department.

Guenter Sieber conveyed friendly greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, which were cordially reciprocated by Enrico Berlinguer. Paolo Bufalini, member of the Directorate, and Antonio Rubbi, Central Committee member and head of the Foreign Department of the Italian Communist Party Central Committee, were present at the meeting.

The meeting marked the conclusion of a 2-day exchange of views and information between the SED and the Italian Communist Party on the domestic policy of both parties and key issues of the present international class contest. In the course of the comradly talks the great importance was stressed of further strengthening the powerful mass movements of all peace-loving and democratic forces against the peace-threatening policy of the Reagan administration and for concrete steps to ending the arms race. The representatives of both parties agreed on measures to deepen cooperation.

AXEN RECEIVES CHILEAN RADICAL PARTY CHAIRMAN

LD112316 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2017 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Berlin, 11 Nov (ADN) -- Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received the chairman of the Radical Party of Chile, Anselmo Sule, for a friendly talk today. He conveyed cordial greetings from the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, Erich Honecker, which Anselmo Sule reciprocated in like manner. Hermann Axen briefed him on the purposeful implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. Anselmo Sule reported on current developments in Chile and on the efforts to activate the struggle against the Pinochet dictatorship being made by the democratic, antifascist forces. This was also the aim of the meeting of eight Chilean leftwing parties in Mexico in September, which charged him, Anselmo Sule, with the coordination of further joint steps by the Chilean leftwing movement.

In the course of the exchange of views on international questions both sides expressed their concern at the confrontation and arms drive policy being practiced by the United States. The NATO missile decision especially, which had been dictated by the United States, was contributing to a further exacerbation of existing sources of conflict and increased the danger of war. Both parties agreed to work for peace with all their strength.

The SED and the Radical Party of Chile reaffirmed their full support for the people of Latin America, Asia and Africa who were fighting for their national and social liberation. They condemned the imperialist policy of threats, boycotts and interference in the internal affairs of the peoples of Central America and the Caribbean.

During the talk, Hermann Axen assured his Chilean guest of the SED's unrestricted solidarity with all Chile's antifascists and patriots. It was agreed to continue the exchange of views and comradely cooperation between the two parties.

AXEN ADDRESSES PORTUGUESE CP RALLY IN BARREIRO

AU102130 East Berlin HORIZONT No 45/1981 in German p 3

["From" the speech by Hermann Axen, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at an SED-Portuguese Communist Party (PCP) friendship rally in Barreiro near Lisbon, during his visit to Portugal 19-22 October 1981]

[Text] We convey to the Portuguese communists and all Portuguese people the militant solidary greetings of the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, the greetings of the 2 million communists, of all citizens of the socialist GDR, the first worker-peasant state on German soil.

The touching meetings of our delegation with the "Quimigal" workers, with the farm workers of Alentejo and with the members of the Portugal-GDR Friendship Society have confirmed us in our assurance that, although icy winds are threatening the red carnations of the April Revolution, the high class consciousness, the revolutionary experiences and the determination to defend the achievements of the democratic revolution give evidence that the ideas of 25 April have grown deep roots and are invincible.

During our stay a comprehensive exchange of information and opinions took place with a PCP delegation headed by comrade Alvaro Cunhal. Our talks proved the complete identity of our parties' views on all questions discussed. They consolidated and inspired the militant alliance between the SED and PCP that has proved its worth over decades. This great unity of our thoughts and feelings is not accidental. It is based on the fact that our parties, in their policy and work, unwaveringly let themselves be guided by the universally valid doctrine of Marxism-Leninism, the principles of proletarian internationalism and the vital interests of the peoples.

Just like you, like all peace-loving people on earth, our party and the GDR people are worried about the extremely tense international situation. Through the confrontation policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, especially of the United States, and the NATO policy of intensified armament, world peace is being seriously threatened. Unequivocal evidence of this are the NATO long-term armament program of 1978, the Brussels decision of the western alliance of 1979 on the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in central Europe, the nonratification of the SALT-II treaty by the United States, and the latest decisions of the Reagan administration to produce the neutron bomb, MX missiles and B-1 bombers. These are new steps of intensified nuclear armament through which the United States is making the hopeless but dangerous attempt to acquire military-strategic superiority over the Soviet Union.

Steps against the danger of nuclear war in Europe are particularly urgent. The envisaged deployment of the most up-to-date U.S. medium-range missiles, which are also equipped for using neutron warheads -- regardless of what pretexts made be used -- serves only the purpose of altering the existing military balance of forces in favor of imperialism, so as to enable it to confront the socialist and nationality liberated states from a position of strength, from a position of the world gendarme, and to restore the hegemony of imperialism in the world. At the same time it is being attempted to make people believe that a nuclear war would not be so terrible after all, and that it would even be possible to win such a war. But that is a disgraceful lie: a nuclear war jeopardizes the existence of our continent, indeed of all mankind.

Viewed from this angle, we find ourselves in a very serious chapter of world politics.

At the same time, however, we are experiencing and shaping a new, more beautiful era, the era of the irresistible advance of the forces of peace, of national and social liberation. Our era is beautiful because today it is within the power of the peoples to check the warmongers and to make the now existing longest period of peace in this century irreversible and lasting. Our era is great and hopeful because, owing to the power and influence of world socialism, the international balance of forces is changing in favor of peace and progress.

In Asia, Africa and Latin America, quite a few peoples have achieved their liberation in a hard struggle against imperialism, and are now pursuing the road of social progress. Primarily, dear Portuguese comrades, the overthrow of fascism in your country and the resolute struggle of Portugal's working people to defend the hard-won democratic achievements are an eloquent expression of the progressive changes in our world.

The foremost principle of GDR policy as well as of the entire socialist community is safeguarding peace. The danger of a nuclear world war must be banished. Peace must be reliably secured for the current and future generations.

In the imperialist states themselves a powerful movement against imperialism's policy of confrontation is developing. The recent tremendous peace demonstrations in the FRG and the United States, that are unique in these countries' history in both size and political impact, give all peoples new stimuli to safeguard peace and the process of detente with fresh energy.

Despite anticommunist baiting and slandering of the socialist countries' foreign policy, more and more people in the capitalist countries are realizing that socialism and peace are identical in their nature. In socialism there are no classes and forces that profit from armament and war. The 26th CPSU Congress has submitted comprehensive, constructive proposals for safeguarding the most important human right, the right to live. This great peace program of socialism is in line with the vital interests of all states and peoples.

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES LEIPZIG SED AKTIV

LD111534 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1536 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Leipzig, 11 Non (ADN) -- War is not unavoidable and is not a law of nature, it is made by man and can be prevented by man. GDR Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, referred to this basic Marxist-Leninist view at a large-scale meeting of the Leipzig Bezirk SED Executive.

Important guarantees for securing peace and curbing the warmongers are the socialist states and their forces firmly united around the Soviet Army. "To fight hopefully for peace, means in our age and in our country, to strengthen socialism all-round -- economically, politically and militarily. It also means to universally combat and expose imperialism and its war preparations, in particular the nuclear missile plans of the United States and NATO."

The socialist military men view the defense power of socialism as one of the most important factors for curbing imperialism. This indispensibly includes moral strength, conviction of the justness of the socialist cause, fraternal unity of people and army, and socialist brotherhood-in-arms between all the armies of the Warsaw Pact, Army General Hoffmann said.

The defense minister described as an urgent concern of defense policy work to heighten all citizens' awareness of the seriousness of the situation and the intentions of the enemy. They should also know that socialism has as its disposal everything necessary for its military defense, above all well trained officers and cadet-sergeants, noncommissioned officers and soldiers. The most important force making every workers and farmers state invincible was the workers' desire to work and defend, their willingness to fight for the military protection of socialism and the maintenance of peace with total personal commitment.

SINDERMANN URGES GREATER ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

LD112214 East Berlin Voice of The GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State, spoke in Karl-Marx-Stadt today (11 November) and called for a marked strengthening of the GDR's economic capacity. He described it as the basis for the GDR's dynamic advance marked by the unity of economic and social policy. He was speaking at a meeting of a State Council working group with bezirk, kreis and city assembly deputies. The democratic work style of elected assemblies will be measured more than ever, he said, by their concrete contribution to enhancing the performance of all enterprises and cooperatives in their region. All forces of society should be involved. He said that workers' suggestions pointing to reserves of materials, raw materials and energy should be conscientiously heeded.

Minister Guenter Kleiber addressed trade unionists at the IFA combine in Ludwigsfelde in a similar vein today. He encouraged the members of the design team to promote scientific-technological progress vigorously. That, he said, is an important part of representing the interests of union members for the benefit of all working people.

NAUMANN ADDRESSES BERLIN COMBAT GROUP MEETING

LD290246 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1631 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Berlin, 28 Oct (ADN) -- The loyalty and reliability of the combat groups of the working class in the GDR capital, in fulfilling all tasks for the protection of socialism and peace were affirmed today by their commanders in a letter to Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. At their annual meeting in the Kongresshalle in Berlin they discussed current problems in the SED's military policy and the greater demands made on the combat groups in the continued fulfillment of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress.

Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Berlin (bezirk) Executive, declared that the members of the Berlin combat groups performed their tasks during the 1980-81 training year in an exemplary manner. They would see to it that thanks to a high level of internal political stability, security and revolutionary vigilance the class enemy would not stand a chance anywhere, and nobody would be allowed to raise his hand against the achievements of the GDR people, the GDR state frontier, and the unbreakable fraternal alliance with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community.

TISCH COMMENTS ON TRADE UNION ELECTIONS

DW101114 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1800 GMT 9 Nov 81

["The Television Press Conference" -- Interview with Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB Central Executive Board and member of the SED Politburo, by unidentified reporters -- live]

[Excerpts] [Question] Comrade Tisch, the trade union groups have been electing their shop stewards for a week now. We reported in the newsreel on one of the first meetings in the Bergmann-Borsig plant which you attended. Can you give us your impressions of that meeting?

[Answer] Perhaps it would be necessary to state to begin with, that these trade union group meetings, just like all others we have so far held, show the great feeling of responsibility with which the trade union members and functionaries have adapted to the trade union elections preparatory to the 10th congress. To date, about 3 of the trade union group meetings have been held, the trade union group meetings having shown a high attendance rate, between 80 and 90 percent.

[Question] There was a remarkable overture to the trade union elections, Comrade Tisch. The FDGB Central Executive Board met with shop stewards in Bernau, a letter was dispatched to the general secretary of the SED Central Committee. How would you sum up the most important results of this meeting?

[Answer] First of all I want to state that we, the Central Executive Board, made great efforts to prepare the trade union elections thoroughly. In doing so we came up with the idea of meeting directly with the shop stewards. This happened in Bernau. Actually this was the first time in the history of our organization. This meeting showed how good and right this was because we thereby were able to give the shop stewards hints and advice directly on how they should prepare and carry out a meeting and which issues should be discussed at the group meetings. I think that this conference with the shop stewards has had a highly favorable effect on the course of our trade union elections even now.

[Question] We always refer to the shop steward as a man. But is it not true that many thousands of women, too, enjoy the confidence of their colleagues on the job?

[Answer] It has become customary in practical life to refer to the shop steward as a male. Look, if we take the total membership figure of the organization we will see that 51 percent of the 9 million members are women. This is also reflected by the trade union groups, the officials as well as the entire organization. The share of women in all -- shall we say -- functions in the trade union is 48 percent.

[Question] Since when are we having these secret elections?

[Answer] Actually since the establishment of the FDGB. Only, we did not talk about it for many years because this goes without saying in our socialist democracy. But now that the entire hostile propaganda is waging an agitation campaign against us as though we were trade unions devoid of democratic character, I believe it would be a good thing to answer this question. I fail to see where the trade union officials are elected as democratically as they are in our socialist GDR. Hence, the simple answer is: since the founding of the FDGB.

[Question] What was the participation rate in the last elections?

[Answer] In the last elections? Which one do you mean?

[Question] The BGL [Plant Trade Union Executive Boards] elections.

[Answer] Eighty five percent. In this connection I must say that only those colleagues were absent who were seriously ill. If this had not been the case, one might say that we would have had a nearly 100 percent election participation; 67 percent of the trade union officials were reelected in the last election. This also testifies to the great relationship of confidence between the trade union members and their officials.

[Question] All of us know that in our enterprises no question, at least no question that matters, is decided, without the trade unions. But now we have the combines in all fields of our national economy, and new questions arise in this connection, who would you say is the partner of the combine director general under these new conditions?

[Answer] Proceeding from the premise that the trade unions have a decisive say in all questions concerning our life, it is necessary for the trade unions to adopt their structural activities to the economic structure of our developed socialist society. We have carried out the establishment of combines in industry on the central level, and we are doing this now in the bezirk-administered industry. In keeping with this development we contemplated ways of adapting trade union work to this new structure. The executive organs which we generally have from the FDGB Central Executive Board down to the trade union groups, from the Central Executive Boards of individual unions down to the enterprises, will remain unchanged. But in the combines we have now created the groundwork for setting up a trade union aktiv as the partner of the director general, because we no longer have the possibility to carry out general assemblies of shop stewards owing to the organization of the combines. Thus, we have the trade union aktiv, which we have newly created and which surely will also be included in the statutes at the congress, and the collective of the BGL chairmen, who are the partners of the directors general and the directors in the plants where the stand can be defined toward all questions concerning the combine; the preparation of the plan, the justification of the plan, the decision on the organization of socialist competition, and measures contained in the plant collective labor contract and the ways of implementing these measures throughout the year in the life of the plant. I think that this will entail a further activation and improvement of our trade union work in the combines.

[Question] May I proceed from what you have just said. Two noteworthy catchwords have cropped up: On the one hand you spoke of the economic strategy which the FDGB also advocates; on the other hand the representation of interests came up.

Taking a look at the directive on the elections we find a remarkable passage: The FDGB consistently advocates the continuation of the performance principle. How is this supposed to be carried out? What does this formulation mean, anyway?

[Answer] Well, you know that since the seventies, after the 8th party congress, we have been particularly actively working on the development of the productivity wages, meaning the introduction of basic wages in industry. By now 1.8 million production workers are working under the system of basic wages and thus of productivity wages. Productivity wages are possible only if concrete skills are presupposed. How else could one work according to productivity wages and thus according to true performance, and how else could the performance be accounted for? The 10th party congress decided on this process, and we fully endorse this demand. This process will be continued in the next few years, and we will systematically prepare the enterprises so that the productivity wages, meaning the basic wages, can be introduced in our enterprises on a high quality level and in order to actively continue the performance-oriented wage policy in our socialist country. This also includes the foremen and the engineers. We also have the non-material fields in which work according to productivity wages, or according to performance-adapted wages, is not possible here and there. But we will settle this in a different way later, jointly with the government under the leadership of our party.

RALLY SUPPORTS 'LIVING IN RESPONSIBILITY'

DW121293 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Citizens of Schwerin Bezirk representing the church and society met at Dobbertin Monastery yesterday under the motto, "Living in Responsibility." Taking part in several working groups, they emphasized that world peace is the most important precondition for any sensible life for all mankind. The imperialist policy of the arms buildup was unanimously condemned and demands for concrete disarmament steps were made.

Addressing members of the Cultural League in Gera last night, Liberal Democratic Party of Germany Chairman Dr Manfred Gerlach paid tribute to the great engagement for peace on the part of the GDR people. It is marked by the unshakable relationship of confidence between the people and the leadership as well as by the fruitful reciprocal good neighborliness of all classes and strata in the socialist popular movement. The State Council deputy chairman stressed that the people of the republic work in the realization that it is worthwhile to give one's best for the all-round strengthening of the fatherland because this is simultaneously the best for the individual himself and for peace.

Just recently Stefan Hermlin, writer and member of the GDR Academy of Arts, had suggested the discussion of questions concerning the promotion of peace to a number of professional colleagues and scientists. The meeting will be held in Berlin 13-15 December. The host will be the academy of arts in conjunction with the GDR Academy of Sciences.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL AGREEMENT -- Tokyo, 10 Nov (ADN) -- The GDR Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the Japanese Association for International Cooperation in Agriculture and Forestry signed an agreement in Tokyo on Tuesday on joint scientific projects. It provides for the exchange of scientists and lays down five areas on which cooperation is to be concentrated. These include selected tasks in animal breeding and crop cultivation, the rational use of energy in agriculture and methods for increased protein production, including fish production. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1543 GMT 10 Nov 81 LD]

FRG'S BRANDT ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

LD111444 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] [Words indistinct] Willy Brandt, West German politician, chairman of the Social Democratic Party and the Socialist International, was invited to visit Hungary by the MSZMP Central Committee. During his visit, Willy Brandt will address a scientific conference of the European Association of Development Institutes held under the auspices of the World Economy Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy. Brandt was welcomed at Ferihegy Airport by Janos Berecz, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee, and Academician Jozsef Bognar, director of the World Economy Research Institute.

Kadar Receives Brandt

LD121136 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Janos Kadar has received Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] and of the Socialist International. Both men expressed the view that relations between the two countries are developing favorably. They reaffirmed the intention of the MSZMP and the SPD to continue to contribute to the implementation of the recommendations in the Helsinki Final Act and to the development of cooperation.

PUJA TRAVELS TO MEXICO, COSTA RICA, NICARAGUA

Talks in Mexico 9 Nov

LD101922 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Mexico City, 10 November (MTI) -- President Jose Lopez Portillo of Mexico Monday received the visiting Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja. At a cordial meeting they discussed some important questions of the international life on which full identity of views was manifest.

The foreign ministerial talks began Monday evening. Then Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda hosted a dinner in honor of Frigyes Puja. In his toast address, Castaneda praised the development of bilateral relations and stressed that the visit to Mexico by President of the Presidential Council Pal Losonczi in 1977 was an important milestone of cooperation. He attached special import to the two countries' economic and technical-scientific cooperation and deemed that Hungary could contribute to the deepening of bilateral relations, particularly in the fields of health and food production. He called the prospects of cultural cooperation promising.

In his reply, Frigyes Puja expressed thanks for the invitation and established with satisfaction that the official talks were inbued with the genuine shared readiness to promote cooperation and mutual understanding. Speaking about international politics he voiced concern about the mounting attacks by anti-detente forces, both in Europe and Latin America. He stated that the imperialist circles were intensifying their attacks against Cuba, progressive Nicaragua and other countries and progressive movements of the region. He valued highly the contribution of the Mexican Government to detente, to the creation of a new economic system and to promotion of the national liberation struggles.

Economic Agreement Reached

LD111444 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] The Hungarian minister of foreign affairs has left Mexico for Nicaragua, the second stop on his tour of Latin America. Earlier Frigyes Puja held talks with the president of the Mexican Senate, and they both expressed their readiness to extend bilateral relations.

Frigyes Puja also had a meeting with the Mexican secretary of commerce with whom we reached an agreement on the extension of economic relations between the two countries.

Arrival in Nicaragua 11 Nov

LD120952 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] The Hungarian minister of foreign affairs has arrived in Nicaragua. Frigyes Puja earlier held talks in Mexico. En route to Nicaragua he made a brief stopover in the Costa Rican capital where Ridrogi Carazo, president of the republic, hosted a dinner in honor of the Hungarian minister of foreign affairs and his entourage.

SARLOS SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH BULGARIA'S KUBADINSKI

LD070452 Budapest MTI in English 1033 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 5 Nov (MTI) -- The programme of the delegation of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front, which has been staying in Hungary since Monday, concluded today with signing a cooperation agreement.

The delegation, headed by Chairman Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Political Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, visited Hungary at the invitation of Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary-general of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front. In the course of the talks, the two delegations surveyed current internal and international issues, the results achieved in the cooperation of the two people's fronts and the tasks ahead of deepening it.

The cooperation agreement signed by Pencho Kubandinski and Istvan Sarlos on Thursday, gives a survey of the tasks of, and the opportunities for, deepening cooperation between the two people's fronts, as well as that of sister towns and countries.

The delegation of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front left Budapest on Thursday.

MSZMP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR VISIT TO KABUL

LD101156 Budapest MTI in English 1025 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 10 Nov (MTI) -- A HSWP delegation, headed by Tibor Baranyai, member of the HSWP Central Control Committee and head of the Party and Mass Organizations Department of the CC, left for Kabul on Tuesday at the invitation of the Afghan People's Democratic Party Central Committee.

LEADERS' ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO USSR OFFICIALS

AU111841 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 7 Nov 81 p 3

["Message by Hungarian leaders on the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution"]

[Text] To comrades Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, and Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, the Kremlin, Moscow.

Dear comrades:

On the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, we send you and, through you, the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union and the fraternal Soviet people ardent comradely greetings and best wishes on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, our people as a whole and ourselves.

The Great October Socialist Revolution opened a new era in the history of mankind. The October ideals, the victory of the proletariat of Russia and the outstanding successes of the Soviet people set an example and exerted a stimulating impact on the international communist and workers movement, the struggle of national liberation movements and the struggle of the peace-loving peoples of the world. In the past more than 6 and 1/2 decades, the Soviet people, through their indefatigable creative activity and steadfast struggle for progress, peace and international security, have made a decisive contribution to the radical changes that have taken place in the world.

Under the leadership of their Communist Party, the Soviet people have achieved outstanding historic results and built an advanced socialist society and are now working on building a communist society.

We are profoundly convinced that the Soviet people will successfully implement the program of economic and social construction adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress and successfully resolve new tasks arising in the course of development.

The international guideline approved at the 26th CPSU Congress coincides with the interests and endeavors of the socialist countries, peace-loving peoples and the Hungarian people. That is one of the reasons we approve and support the proposals aimed at reducing tension, consolidating international peace and security, maintaining the dialogue between leaders of the socialist and capitalist countries and developing mutually beneficial relations.

For the Hungarian people, who are working on implementing the resolutions of the 12th MSZMP Congress, the indissoluble fraternal friendship and the constantly strengthening cooperation with the Soviet people constitute an irreplaceable source of strength. Constantly expanding contacts and their extension to more and more new areas and a constant enrichment of the forms of cooperation characterize the relationship between the two countries.

On the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the MSZMP and the Hungarian People's Republic are constantly strengthening their relations with the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community to consolidate the unity of the socialist countries, strengthen the international communist and workers movement and promote collaboration among the forces struggling for universal peace and international security.

On the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the great holiday of all progressive forces of the world, we wish you, the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people as a whole, further outstanding successes in implementing the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress, in building a communist society, in the noble activity toward making your country flourish and in strengthening world peace and security and for social progress.

[Signed] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

10 NOV PZPR POLITBURO MEETING REPORTED

LD102251 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo has recognized at its meeting today that the resolution of the ninth congress and the resolution of the fourth plenum, which endorse the will for a diologue and agreement, are finding their expression in the current party activities, in conjuction with the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party, towards the ideal of an agreement of all patriotic forces, and towards supporting the fundamental precepts of the system of the Polish People's Republic.

It was stressed that the front of the national agreement is based on the working class in alliance with the peasant class and the intelligentsia. Among the participants in the agreement there is room for all citizens guided by the good of the socialist homeland, irrespective of their party, union and denominational affiliation.

The Politburo has received with approval the results of the meetings of Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, premier and first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, with Archbishop Glemp, the primate of Poland, and Lech Walesa, chairman of NSZZ Solidarity, as well as with the leadershipof the Industrial Branch Trade Unions and representatives of social and youth organizations and creative milieus.

The Politburo has ascertained that the formula for the front of national agreement should be subjected to further consultationsin all party organizations. The Politburo has recognized as useful the setting up of an "initiative group" representing individual political, union and social elements. Its objective would be to prepare for the implementation of the front of national agreement.

Hope has been expressed that the implementation of the agreement platform will take place in conditions of social calm and undisturbed work. The restoration of peace, however, still encounters numerous destructive actions, diverse centers of tension, strikes and conflicts, organized and fanned by the extremist forces.

These activities aim at the stability of the socialist state and its economy. They exacerbate the crisis and its effects which are painful for the community. They damage the allied and international interests of Poland, and represent a glaring contradiction to the idea of accord.

The Politburo has approved the activity of the government up to now in accordance with the resolution of the fourth plenum which aims to extinguish seats of conflicts, oppose violations of the law, bring the economy to order, and satisfy the most urgent social needs. These actions should be carried out actively and consistently.

The Politburo, in the presence of representatives of the women's movement, examined a report on selected problems in their living conditions and on the sociopolitical situation of women. It was stressed that women constitute over one half of the country's population and are a very substantial group employed in the national economy. Under the conditions in socialist Poland their level of education and vocational preparation has increased considerably. This should be fully represented by the social position of women and by their participation in the work of decisionmaking organs. At present, the burden of everyday life is being borne mainly by women. Their civic position deserves the highest appreciation.

The Politburo examined and directed for implementation motions and postulates concerning measures designed to ease the life of women and to heighten concern for matters resulting from their combining vocational and family duties, and opportunities to satisfy their growing vocational, social and political aspirations.

The Politburo has requested the government to examine conditions in which the gradual shortening of working time for women can be introduced along with a reduction of their work on third shifts. The Politburo drew attention to the need to show particular concern with the issues of employment for women and social problems of the family, during the period of the introduction of the economic reform, and the indispensable activity of women in the work of all existing and future forms of self-management.

While stressing the need for the consolidation of the existing forms of organization in the womens' movement, and the improvement of its programmatic activity, attention was drawn to the need for broadening the platform for consultation, accord and cooperation of all Polish women. Party branches and organizations have been instructed to give support to the broad participation of women in the ideological and political activity of the party and also in the consolidation of the womens' movement.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' TU COMMITTEE MEETS

LD111940 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] The Council of Ministers' Committee for Trade Union Affairs has discussed matters connected with implementing the idea of a front of national accord; the role of trade unions in this undertaking, which is important for the whole country; and the forms of their participation. The most important problem was recognized to be the undertaking of all possible activities, together with the trade unions, to safeguard society against the difficulties which may occur in the winter months.

The committee also examined a proposal by the Presidium of the National Commission [KK] of Solidarity concerning a possible starting of talks in six subject working groups.

It was pointed out that strike trouble spots still exist in the country, some endorsed by branches of Solidarity. Disquiet was expressed at this situation, because the continuation of this state of affairs does not create favorable conditions for joint, fruitful talks and hampers the process of crystallization of a broad front of good will and agreement.

At the committee's meeting it was decided to agree to a working meeting between committee representatives and representatives of the KK Presidium of Solidarity.

The committee also discussed some aspects of the functioning of the trade union movement in Poland, in the light of the current sociopolitical situation.

SOLIDARITY KK PRESIDIUM ISSUES STATEMENT

AU101253 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7-8 Nov 81 p 5

[Statement by the Presidium of the Solidarity National Commission]

[Text] The Solidarity National Commission Presidium has sent the following statement to PAP:

In connection with the inconsistent interpretation of the resolutions adopted by the session of the Solidarity National Commission and of the parallel statement on the 4 November talks between Premier Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, Polish Primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp and Solidarity Chairman Lech Walesa, the National Commission Presidium states that:

1. The National Commission Presidium reaffirms that the National Commission is and will be ready to make concessions and to seek compromises for the sake of all the Polish people's supreme good -- in all talks with the state authorties;

2. Our union has always stressed that it does not usurp for itself the right to the exclusive representation of all the Polish people, which means that on all decisions concerning all our people, the union recognizes the need to make allowances for all the social forces ready to take action for the sake of the overriding good of all citizens of the Polish People's Republic;

3. Any interpretation of the National Commission's recent resolutions that is in conflict with the two foregoing statements would not be consistent with the social accords from Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie and would violate our unon's statute, which is consistent in its contents with the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic.

[Signed] Lech Walesa, for the National Commission Presidium

SOLIDARITY DEPUTY CHAIRMAN INTERVIEWED

PM111137 Krakow GAZETA KRAKOWSKA in Polish 5 Nov 81 pp 1-2

[T. Pikulicki Gdansk interview with Solidarity National Commission Deputy Chairman Stanislaw Wadolowski: "What About the Line of Understanding?" -- date of interview not specified]

[Text] Both during the Solidarity congress and the recent 2-day National Commission conference, Stanislaw Wadolowski was consistently one of the advocates of understanding, advocating peace and moderation. Immediately after the congress I talked to him about the new National Commission and the future. Today we returned to the subject.

GAZETA KRAKOWSKI: During our recent talk you said that we will have to wait a little longer before assessing the new National Commission. I now repeat my question.

Stanislaw Wadolowski: In fact this is our second meeting. Maybe it is still too early to make an assessment.

GAZETA KRAKOWSKI: Let me put it differently -- have you been satisfied with the discussion which has taken place within the framework of the commission so far?

Stanislaw Wadolowski: No, because there has been too much distrust. Certain members of the commission have had some groundless grievances against Walesa and the Presidium.

GAZETA KRAKOWSKA: What is the reason for this distrust? After all, you were elected.

Stanislaw Wadolowski: This mistrust is a result of the authorities' behavior toward the trade union. No one knows here what the authorities want. We have reached a difficult situation -- we neither cooperate with nor fight against the authorities. Nor do we even talk with them at present. It is neither friendship nor struggle. This has gone on too long. We have put forward a proposal only now. The National Commission will decide whether the talks will continue. With the National Commission's consent, Walesa has gone to Warsaw where a meeting of the "big three" -- the premier, the primate and the trade union leader -- is to take place. A general platform for future activities is to be worked out there.

GAZETA KRAKOWSKA: As far as the commission's consent is concerned, do not exaggerate. Not everybody agreed to this trip.

Stanislaw Wadolowski: But the majority did. This is democracy.

GAZETA KRAKOWSKA: But in your own view, is it possible to find a "golden mean" this time and again reach an understanding?

Stanislaw Wadolowski: If I assumed that a conflict was unavoidable and that he had to prepare for one, I would ask all trade unionism and society for their opinion, not only the National Commission. Negotiations will be held with the community's consent. This time they must be hard and consistent. We must frankly tell one another what out objective is, what the government wants and what we want. If a conflict is unavoidable, people must be told about this.

GAZETA KRAKOWSKA: But you did not answer my question....

Stanislaw Wadolowski: I am an optimist. I have faith in human wisdom. Everybody's wisdom....

GAZETA KRAKOWSKA: A broadening of the government basis in the country has been mentioned increasingly often recently. Do you believe that there is room for solidarity within such a broadened framework?

Stanislaw Wadolowski: The government has come up with certain slogans without giving them any content. If we get to know the content concealed behind these proposals, we will consider them. After all, what is most important to us all is Poland.

GAZETA KRAKOWSKA: But is there room for Solidarity within such a framework of a broadened power basis? Do you believe that there is? After all, so many different views have been expressed here.

Stanislaw Wadolowski: We have suggested that a national social and economic council be set up. What we had in mind was a kind of body which would monitor the government's activities, not a body endowed with power. A broadly based and representative professional body which would constitute a kind of bridge between the authorities (the government) and the SEJM.

GAZETA KRAKOWSKA: All those attacks against Lech Walesa in the Oliwia Hall caused concern in the country after the congress. It was said that nothing of the kind would take place within the framework of the new National Commission. However, yesterday's lively discussion and today's quarrells about his powers are hardly likely to fill people with optimism.

Stanislaw Wadolowski: You have to be an optimist. The rank and file has great confidence in Lech. Here people trust him less because he is frank, practical and consistent and because he follows one well-tried path....

GAZETA KRAKOWSKA: Which not everyone wants to follow?

Stanislaw Wadolowski: Everybody sees that path differently from his own viewpont. People hold different views but, when all is said and done, Walesa will always enjoy sufficient trust and support here, just to spite the authorities if for no other reason.

GAZETA KRAKOWSKA: Winter is coming. We were promised that this subject would be discussed here but under the pressure of unimportant matters and unnecessary incidents probably the most important issue as far as the general public is concerned has been overlooked by you.

Stanislaw Wadolowski: It is true that this is the most important issue which we have to resolve. You say that we did not discuss the subject. We did have talks with the authorities, but only after the congress. Palka conducted them. During them we dealt with the main subjects concerning living conditions in anticipation of the winter. Not everything is always crowned with success because we are not always able to detect good will on the part of the government. The authorities reacted in an unnecessarily ambitious manner following our appeal to the miners with respect to producing coal on workfree Saturdays. As a result many people alleged that the miners report for work on Saturdays because they want to earn money and not because of Solidarity's appeal. In consequence of this miners have boycotted Saturday work. They have suspended this work However, the matter is not closed. I know that Mr Czartoryski, the miner's adviser, has been engaged in talks. We must ensure that talks are held between the government and the miners.

GAZETA KRAKOWSKA: Broaching the question of cooperation with farmers seems equally important....

Stanislaw Wadolowski: Since the recent National Commission Conference we have met with the leaders of farmers belonging to Solidarity. I believe that an understanding will also be reached with them. We will consider how we could increase production of farm machinery, and the farmers will give us food. In my opinion, the introduction of such a barter arrangement -- food for industrial products -- can only be a provisional measure which will have to be rescinded quite soon.

GAZETA KRAKOWSKA: As a trade unionist, can I trust that Solidarity will take care of my fundamental needs?

Stanislaw Wadolowski: I would like to see Solidarity fulfill these hopes. But not everybody has yet realized that these matters are of fundamental importance and that too much time has been devoted to politics. The Presidium really wants to work. We now even live here in Gdansk in a ghastly hotel. Furthermore, they have continuously fragmented our energies, requiring us to deal with matters concerning individual vocational sectors even though we have no time to deal with them. However, this is indispensable and we realize that it is.

GAZETA KRAKOWSKA: And, finally, is there any reason for optimism?

Stanislaw Wadolowski: I believe that everything will be straightened out, that all those strikes and tensions will come to an end and that we will be able to come to terms. Anyway, after Walesa's talks today we will probably know what we can expect from the government -- whether we can rely on its good will or whether we must expect a conflict. I am an optimist. And as for what has been occurring in the hall, do not worry -- this is the price of democracy. Everything will fall into place here as well.

REACTION TO TRIPARTITE MEETING CONTINUES

Kubiak Discusses Meeting

LD102346 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 10 Nov 81

["H. Kubiak at a Krakow Club" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Nov (PAP) -- At the 'Kuznica' Club of Creative Workers, club members met Hieronim Kubiak, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, on 9 November.

H. Kubiak described the present-day political and socioeconomic situation and analyzed the nature of the Polish conflicts and the consequences that they may entail. Speaking on the role of the party aktiv, H. Kubiak stressed that the party must again work actively in all public groups and at all major enterprises, must cease its muteness and must speak in a single common voice. The struggle for party unity is today the struggle for everything. Only a united front from without [vovne] will allow it to be transformed into a really great political force.

The participants of the meeting expressed the opinion that the joint talks between General Jaruzelski, the Polish primate and the chairman of the National Commission of Solidarity have evoked a cautious but well-founded optimism. The party and the government have once again offered to cooperate with Solidarity. It is the latest attempt to establish contact with weary, disappointed (?people) [words indistinct] (?of the present) agreement have all the makings for putting an end to the anarchy and destruction. Such actions are a program "for today," a program which can be implemented during the coming few weeks.

Better Atmosphere for Talks

LD111754 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Nov 81

["The Significance of Credibility" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Nov (PAP) -- The first meeting between the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers with the primate of Poland and the chairman of the National Commission of Solidarity was recognized by the world as an event of historic importance, and at the same time, the world breathed a sigh of relief that the chances for political stabilization in Poland have considerably increased. There is nothing surprising in the fact that the Polish people think of this meeting even more warmly. Today, as never before, we need hope for a way out of the crisis. Perhaps this is why optimism prevails in most commentaries. However, one cannot ignore other assessments, Jerzy Rulicz wrotes in a commentary with the above-mentioned title published in today's edition of ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI. Only a few hours after the publication of the communique on the meeting it was discovered that there are forces in Solidarity's leadership which oppose such preliminary agreements. An example of this is the decisions recently adopted by the National Commission of Solidarity which so obviously contradicted the spirit of the agreement that the chairman of that trade union considered himself obliged to publish a statement softening thier content and recalling the recognized principles of holding talks to resolve disputes.

I consider, J. Rulicz writes further, that thanks to this meeting the best political climate was created and that the Government of the Polish People's Republic and the party leadership manifested their desire to reach agreement. The meeting also indicates the government's serious approach to carrying out the party line, set out at the ninth extraordinary congress and forms a preliminary, but very important step towards the creation of a front of national agreement.

Whether this will be achieved is another matter. But it is already known today that responsibility for the lack of will to conclude an agreement cannot be laid on the government side. For the National Commission of Solidarity adopted a decision concerning the tasks of the trade union in the immediate future and on the issue of talks with the government which rebounded on the trade union and considerably weakened its leadership's credibility in the eyes of the people.

On 9 November, during L. Walesa's absence, the Presidium of the National Commission sent a letter to the Council of Ministers in which it proposed beginning talks in working groups. The letter contained not a word about improving the conditions for holding talks, although it included organizational questions. This strikes one immediately, and at the same time arouses concern. This is the source of my foreboding. The author of the commentary goes on to write that the leadership of Solidarity has not fully understood the idea of a front of national agreement and the need for interaction among all forces. Another question is also surprising, the tactics in the activities of the National Commission of Solidarity, which I would call tactics of 'behind-the-back activities'. Surely it is strange that these decisions were adopted while Lech Walesa was taking part in talks in Warsaw, and that the letter was sent to the Council of Ministers during his absence. Because of this, many people are unaware of how much the chairman of Solidarity is involved in all this, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI remarks in conclusion.

Talks Welcomed

LD101512 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Nov (PAP) -- "A first step has been made along the road to a national concord aimed at saving Poland," SLOWO POWSZECHNE wrote yesterday [as received] in its commentary on the Jaruzelski-Walesa-Glemp meeting.

"We welcome this step with highest appreciation and deep satisfaction," the daily continued, "for it is in conformity with the expectations of the nation, meets them half-way, and gives expression to desires and hopes of the people."

"We share the opinion, voiced by foreign commentators, that the meeting constitutes a 'historic turning point' and an 'unprecedented development.' For three men have come together who enjoy the highest prestige in this country, represent three powerful forces whose collaboration is the surest guarantee of extricating Poland from the aggravating crisis endangering not only our nation and state but also European and world peace."

"We realize that this is just a first step and the concept of 'grand coalition' continues to encounter fierce opposition from various quarters. Its enemies put their own particular interests above the weal of the state and nation. We believe, however, that the concept will materialize, and the flicker of hope which has again glimmered in Poland will not die," the Catholic daily said in conclusion.

WALESA MEETINGS WITH KRAKOW WORKERS REPORTED

Walesa Meets Foundry Workers

LD101402 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0630 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] The chairman of the Solidarity National Commission met representatives of the Lenin foundry in Krakow yesterday. ZYCIE WARSZAWY reports that during this meeting he said, among other things, that we must slightly modify our behavior. We ought to resolve the conflicts which occur in a slightly different way. We must have the sense of [words indistinct] to improve the condition of working people.

We want to reach an agreement at present, Lech Walesa said, but this does not mean that we want to yield. We want now -- and we must as Poles -- to sit down at a common table and reflect in common what should be done to achieve an improvement. In thinking that there are many important issues at present, Lech Walesa continued, this demands from us a closer cooperation with large enterprises. We founded this union one year ago but ordinary workers of enterprises have not benefited greatly from us. We must now seriously reflect upon and discuss how our union can do something for society and not merely frighten it and deepen the crisis.

Answering questions on his talks with Premier Jaruzelski and Primate Glemp, the Solidarity chairman said that the saying that Poles can and must find a common language with each other found confirmation during the meeting. Now teams of activists and experts must sit down at a common table and come to a detailed agreement. Indeed, we have spoken to each other often enough and we have signed enough agreements. This meeting was necessary in order to convince society that Poles must come to agreement so that objective, constructive work may begin.

Remarks at Chemical Plant

LD102218 Warsaw PAP in English 2027 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Nov (PAP) -- Solidarity leader Lech Walesa today met with workers of the Oswiecim chemical plant near Krakow. [Words indistinct] numerous questions about the union work, the implementation of the agreements and Solidarity-government cooperation.

Speaking about cooperation of all Poles, he told the chemical plant employees that "every one of you can do a lot for Poland in giving her what is most important today: that is full dedication and involvement. Important decisions for the union and the country Solidarity's National Commission wants and will take in close touch with you, consulting them with regional commissions and the rank and file members of the union. [sentence as received] Now the union must first and foremost stand guard to the issues of self-government and compensation pay in case of the indispensable price hikes."

Referring to his recent meeting with party first secretary, Premier General Wojciech Jaruzelski and Primate Jozef Glemp, Lech Walesa stressed the need for national agreement, which is indispensable for calm in the country.

He also related to the issue of a stronger worker self-government which could decide about distribution and condition for further economic development of factories now suffering a shortage of raw materials and production components. "The production results and your pay will depend on the self-government," Lech Walesa told the workers.

REPORTAGE ON REGIONAL STRIKE SITUATION

Stalowa Wola Protocol Signed

LD111416 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] In Stalowa Wola this afternoon, the protocol of an agreement between the interministerial commission and the Sandomierz regional board of NSZZ Solidarity has been signed. The agreement covers all controversial problems, including rationing, food supplies, housing and law and order. The signing of the agreement has ended the conflict which has lasted for almost 3 weeks.

More on Protocol

LD112256 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Excerpts] And now an encouraging report from Radom. After many days of deliberations, the interministerial commission has signed a protocol of agreement in Stalowa Wola today with the regional strike committee of NSZZ Solidarity, Sandomierz land.

On behalf of Solidarity, Sandomierz land, the protocol was signed by the chairman of the regional board, Stanislaw Krupa. Signing the agreement he said, among other things:

[Begin recording] The agreement protocol concluded after a long strike, after many days of talks, is a document which no doubt will constitute a basis for the normalization of the problems which have been really difficult in our voivodship and which appeared to be insoluble. As it happened, we have jointly created a document of agreement, a plan for work which awaits us in the near future in the voivodship.

It is a pity that in order to embark on this work we were forced to carry out such a long protest action. We express the conviction that in the future such measures will not be necessary. We are grateful for this joint work and now we will watch its results. [end recording]

And here is the statement by the deputy minister of administration, local economy and environmental protection, Jan Jablonski, chairman of the interministerial commission conducting negotiations in Stalowa Wola:

[Begin recording] I should like to thank most warmly the members of the National Commission, Mr Bogdan Lis and Mr Jan Luzny for participation in the work, for help in the negotiations. I also thank you. Mr Chairman, the Presidium and all present for the calm, constructive, prudent decisionmaking in our negotiations. I should like to wish the whole community of the Tarnobrzeg Voivodship the best possible results of work in the certainly rich voivodship.

Let this document which we have just signed become a document creating comprehensive conditions for the implementation of tasks facing this voivodship. [end recording]

Strike Alerts Lifted

LD112138 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] The state of tension which has been in existence for nearly a month in Tarnobrzeg Voivodship was eased today. The intraministerial commission which had been conducting negotiations for 7 days with the regional strike committee of NSZZ Solidarity of Sandomierz land has completed its work in a constructive manner. The strike alert was called off before the signing of the protocol of the agreement.

At noon today, at the factory house of culture belonging to the Stalowa Wola steelworks, a joint text of the negotiations was signed. The negotiations touched on subjects such as foodstuffs. The last point in the matters discussed was payment of wages to work-forces taking part in the strike which lasted from 23 October to 2 November. It was decided that this matter will be settled through arbitration.

The Pobrzeze regional board of NSZZ Solidarity in Koszalin has dissolved the regional strike committee and has adopted a decision to call off the strike alert which has been in force for several weeks now.

Zielona Gora Strike Continues

LD102152 Warsaw PAP in English 2030 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Nov (PAP) -- Mediation talks held yesterday to defuse the Lubogora conflict have failed as the Solidarity regional strike committee in Zielona Gora continues, demanding that the Lubogora state farms directors be sacked. The strike-protest action in the Zielona Gora Voivodship has lasted for over 20 days now.

Meantime, the State Farm Council of the Farmers Trade Union in Lubogora made a decision to resume farm work tomorrow and to ask other farm workers in the region for help.

The executive of the PUWP Voivodship Committee in Zielona Gora reaffirmed its earlier stand that the conflict should be solved as soon as possible and according to the (?existing) laws on the state enterprise and [word indistinct] government. It also (?condemned) attempts by some Solidarity activists at exerting pressure on people who want to continue their work. The executive called on the striking crews and Solidarity activists to drop (?senseless) actions and resume work.

Appeal for Strike End

LD101612 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Meeting of the Zielona Gora Voivodship party committee executive took place today. It adopted a resolution on the present sociopolitical situation in Zielona Gora Voivodship. Here it is:

The situation of special social tension continues in the voivodship. It is the result of the strike action started by members of NSZZ Solidarity on 13 October at the agricultural enterprise in Lubogora. The workers of the Zielona Gora regional board of NSZZ Solidarity, despite the compromise of a return to work on 21 October by the chief of the enterprise commission in Lubogora, have decided to extend the protest action throughout the voivodship. This decision stems from political aspirations of that part of the leadership of the regional board which arrogates to itself the right to a unilateral interpretation of the facts and to be right in every matter.

The voivodship committee executive has warned the regional board that the extension of the strike throughout the voivodship, especially in the present disastrous market situation and during the intensive fieldwork, will cause irreparable social and economic losses. Nevertheless and contrary to the interest of the inhabitants of the voivodship, the strike organizers rejected all the proposals by the voivodship authorities and thus torpedoed all steps aimed at ending this unnecessary action.

The voivodship committee executive confirms its previous attitude to the effect that the conflict in Lubogora must be resolved speedily but only in accordance with the law and with the existing regulations on state enterprise and workers' self-management, the only organ entitled to solve disputes of this type. The good and genuine and not declarative [as heard] will of the regional strike committee of the NSZZ Solidarity is essential for this purpose.

The voivodship committee executive condemns actions undertaken by the Solidarity workers and the exertion of psychological pressure on people wishing to continue with their normal work. We consider that it is the duty of the managements of factories and enterprises to ensure the conditions to work for all those who wish it. Such is the basic constitutional right, and no one can violate it.

The voivodship committee executive thus expresses its appreciation to the workforces of the enterprises, party organizations and party members who adopted in this matter an unequivocal and decisive stance, especially as they were more than once exposed to petty annoyances because of this.

We appeal to all party members to persevere in the rebuff of the aggressive attacks by Solidarity on the party and on its program for overcoming the crisis. We express our gratitude to all working people who despite pressures are working. We appeal once again to the striking workforces at the enterprises, to the workers of Solidarity, to give up this senseless action and start work. We state once again that the strike is unjustified and that full responsibility for social and economic losses is born by its organizers.

Walesa Meets Strikers 11 Nov

LD111918 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Sosnowiec colliery strike is continuing. However, Minister for Trade Union Affairs Stanislaw Ciosek has sent a Telex to the miners saying that as a result of talks held in Warsaw with a delegation of the mine's strike committee, it has been agreed that minister of mining and power, Gen Czeslaw Piotrowski, will visit Sosnowiec to hold talks at the colliery.

As soon as the talks begin, the Sosnowiec colliery strike will be suspended.

Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Commission [KK] of Solidarity, visited the striking workforce at the colliery today for a meeting at the colliery's union premises. The KK chairman answered numerous questions concerning the situation in the country and the problems facing the Solidarity union. Much time was given over to matters of strikes and protest actions, which, according to Lech Walesa, should take a form which would not bring about losses, and entered into only if fully justified.

Rzeszow School Sit-In Strike

LD101322 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] A sit-in strike began this morning in one of the buildings of the Higher Pedagogical School in Rzeszow. This action is an expression of support for the striking students of the Higher Engineering School in Radom. The strike committee has addressed an appeal to the students for a complete boycott of classes. The strike will be continued until a positive solution of the Radom conflict is achieved.

Radom Sit-In Strike Expands

LD102342 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] The sit-in strike at the Higher Engineering School in Radom has spread. The strike has been going on for 15 days. Until now, the Solidarity organization at the school and members of the NZS [Independent Students Association] had been occupying the rectorate offices. Today, a 100-strong group of students began a sit-in at the Economics Department. (Witold Smyk), press spokesman of the strike committee, has said that this is a sign of protest against the "days of the rectorate" lasting till 13 November. Talks are in progress between representatives of the conference of rectors at technical education schools, the senate of the school and the strikers. The course of these talks is still not known to us.

Nationwide Student Strike

LD112250 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2230 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] The swelling conflict centering around the election of the rector at the Higher School of Engineering in Radom has turned into a national issue. The National Coordinating Commission of the Independent Students Association has proclaimed a strike at all educational establishments in Poland for tomorrow in support of the demands of their Radom colleagues and also in connection with the protracted work on the draft statute on higher education and with the amendments made by the ministry as regards the draft of the Social Codification Commission.

Press Distribution Strike

LD101120 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] A protest strike by the 6,000 strong workforce of the "Ruch" press and books distribution enterprise has started today in the Wroclaw, Walbrzych, Legnica and Jelenia Gora Voivodships, that is, in the entire Lower Silesia region. As a result of the strike, the distribution of daily press, both local and central, is being boycotted.

The strike committee informs us that the decision on this protest strike was taken as a result of the negative stance of the Main Board of the Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch Workers' Publishing Cooperatives, which maintained on the night shift the new remuneration lables [words indistinct] introduced recently, without consultations with the workforces.

Standpoints in Press Dispute

LD101244 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] From this morning, Wroclaw and Lower Silesia are practically without newspapers, since the representatives of NSZZ Solidarity, the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union "Jednosc" and the Trade Union of Employees of the Workers Printing Cooperative "Nienalesznosc" in Lower Silesia decided in a joint resolution to undertake a protest action in the form of a boycott of press distribution.

The resolution was caused by the decision of the Main Board of the Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch Workers Printing Cooperatives which changes the existing principles of remuneration for so-called employees on commission. This decision is connected, among other things, with the increased price of cigarettes, which has influenced the growth of turnover in the kiosks.

The new principles of remuneration expose the employees of "Ruch" to losses of from Z1,500 to Z3,000 per month, and were not agreed with the trade unions.

The situation is further aggravated by the fact that the new principles, on which the employees were informed early in November, are to be in force retrospectively, as from 1 October. The commission employees of "Ruch" also demand that they be included within the regulations concerning earlier retirement and the awarding of an educational allowance for mothers employed as commission salespeople.

The Presidium of the regional board of NSZZ Solidarity in Lower Silesia has protested against the arbitrary decision as being unfair to the employees of the Workers Printing Cooperatives stating at the same time that in view of the press boycott undertaken by the distribution network the printing of the daily press ought to be halted, (?since) the entire print circulation will go for recycling. The editorial offices of the Wroclaw newspapers are protesting this, and suggest that their latest editions could be purchased in the editorial buildings.

Milk Cooperatives May Strike

LD112256 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] The National Board of the Trade Union of Milk Cooperatives Employees, to which 1/2 of all those employed in the milk industry belong, [word indistinct] with the proposal of a new collective labor agreement and a milk industry employees' charter, envisaging a pay increase, which is to amount to Zl.5 on an annual scale.

These proposals were not accepted yesterday in the office of the Council of Ministers, and the government stand on this issue was supported by the Solidarity representative active in the milk cooperative industry. In response to the nonacceptance by the government side of the draft of the new collective agreement and the milk industry employees' charter, the National Board of the milk cooperative employees has announced a state of strike readiness in all milk cooperative units as of 16 November and a warning strike on the same day from 1100 to 1200. If this brings no results, on 23 November a basic strike will begin.

JURCZYK HITS 'MISREPORTING' OF REMARKS

PM101145 Krakow GAZETA KRAKOWSKA in Polish 2 Nov 81 pp 1-2

[Jan Pieklo "Interview With Marian Jurczyk [NSZZ Solidarity National Commission member and Szczecin region Solidarity chairman] for GAZETA KRAKOWSKA' -- date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] GAZETA KRAKOWSKA: Do you really want to hang communists?

(Jurczyk obviously resented this question; it seemed that it would be impossible to interview him. The interviewer explained that he merely asked, that he had no bad intentions. Only after this exchange of words did Jurczyk agree to answer the question)

M. Jurczyk: I can tell you with a full sense of my responsibility that I have never uttered such words....

GAZETA KRAKOWSKA: Why did you use the word "gallows?"

M. Jurczyk: This cannot be explained in detail. In the PAP statement my words were taken out of context. The meeting lasted more than 3 hours. There were questions and answers. I meant the word "gallows" to be a symbol. I used it symbolically. What I had in mind was punishment for the people guilty of bloodshed in 1956 and 1970.

GAZETA KRAKOWSKA: Were your statements accurately reported in the Sunday television news program?

M. Jurczyk: What I said yesterday, yes. I did say this and I stand by it. But I repudiate what was ascribed to me 2 days ago.

GAZETA KRAKOWSKA: What did you have in mind when you said "the period of endearments is over?"

M. Jurczyk: This sentence has also been taken out of context and presented in a way which has altered its meaning. I made similar statements at the Solidarity congress and I also said that we must engage in concrete work -- self-management and free elections to the Sejm.

GAZETA KRAKOWSKA: Does this mean that Solidarity wants to take over power?

M. Jurczyk: Even if power were offered us on a platter, Solidarity would refuse to accept it. Power should be in the hands of the working people in the cities and rural areas....

GAZETA KRAKOWSKA: What will Szczecin Solidarity do about this matter?

M. Jurczyk: I do not know. If trade unionists reach the conclusion that I have made a mistake, I will be willing to atone for it.

SOLIDARITY'S CATHOLIC ADVISER INTERVIEWED

AU101300 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 6-8 Nov 81 p 9

[Ryszard Janusz Baj interview with Prof Dr Romuald Kukolowicz, Solidarity's expert on behalf of the Polish primate -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] What is the role of an adviser appointed by the late Primate Stefan Wyszynski and fully approved by Archbishop Glemp?

[Answer] An adviser has an extremely difficult task of determining the borderline between giving advice and interfering in Solidarity's affairs. In my view this line runs between giving advice and making decisions because the adviser's task is to define a given task and state of society on the instructions of the persons who make decisions. The adviser classifies and pigeonholes the facts and circumstances, which is the first stage and the basic meaning of his work. But this is not all: He also must draw and group the relevant conclusions, which should concern only and exclusively the materials in hand. Drawing conclusions is already decisionmaking to a certain degree, but when the adviser suggests which one of his conclusions should be accepted and in what form it should be implemented, it is decisionmaking on a larger scale. In such a case the adviser oversteps his powers. He invades the area of decisionmaking, which should never happen.

[Question] Has this happened to you?

[Answer] This is an indiscreet question. Let us put it this way: Up to 30 March 1981 -- certainly. After that date, having analyzed my conduct and realizing at which points my advice not only invaded the area of decisionmaking, but even constituted a kind of encouragement, I told myself: Never again. I decided that I had overstepped my powers, but now I can say that nothing of the kind has happened so far. From that time on, I have just indicated the possible solutions, leaving the decisionmaking to the Solidarity people concerned.

[Question] Does the fact that you were appointed by the late Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski make you any different from the other experts?

[Answer] Insofar as the crucial contents of my activities are concerned, I am no different. But I am different in attitude, which means that I have to reckon with the authority of the person I represent. That is why, in line with this principle, I have never tried to impose my views and principles on anyone. I have always waited with my colleagues for someone to suggest that we should work [with Solidarity]. This is something at least that sets us apart from other groups of experts.

[Question] At the press conference on the occasion of the unveiling of that monument last December, Walesa, speaking of three groups of advisers, said that the people sent to him by Cardinal Wyszynski were very much to his liking....

[Answer] All I can say is that I am very pleased to hear this from Mr Walesa, because our only task is to serve Solidarity in the best possible way as long as we can.

[Question] Is it easy to work with Lech Walesa?

[Answer] He is not an easy man, but his basic virtue is that he speaks without beating around the bush. Conversely, he looks the truth straight in the eye and accepts it as it is, without becoming offended. Altogether I value enormously the working people in the National Commission for their simple, very candid and cordial responses. They do not use any embellishments and are very cordial and profoundly motivated.

[Question] Is Walesa easy to convince?

[Answer] It depends. There are spheres in which convincing him is very difficult, but there are also spheres where he says very humbly: I know nothing about this.

[Question] The first Solidarity congress was no doubt a most significant moment for the union since its inception. How do you evaluate this congress?

[Answer] Many people have been astonished that the congress was held for as many as 18 days, but I insist that it should have lasted at least 2 months. Why? Because, aside from helping to crystallize the people's awareness, it would have helped them to define their convictions much more extensively. Also, much stronger social ties would have developed.

[Question] Some people also complain that the congress delegates released too much "hot air."

[Answer] So what? Take the Western parliamentary systems, how much garrulity there is. Do bear in mind that in the Oliwia Hall people were able to speak as they liked for the first time in 40-odd years! Most of these people are "children of socialism" because their average age is 37-39 years. Taking this into account, I think that there was not too much garrulity at the Solidarity congress. There was a great deal of excitement, but it was commonsense above all which followed in decisionmaking. Emotions which were at times really unnecessary were released precisely in speeches.

The congress has enriched Solidarity's activities with many new ideas, which we will have to develop because the programmatic resolution of the congress is merely a postulative record of the union's aims and tasks, which is not, strictly speaking, a program. What we must do now is to confront every one of the 37 theses, suitably develop them and translate them into specific tasks.

The congress resolution is a result of self-determination and self-awareness, but its implementation will depend on whether Solidarity has the necessary number of wise, prudent, responsible and courageous people who know how to implement the congress program for the benefit of the country and nation.

TRYBUNA LUDU REVIEWS ARTICLE ON ANTICOMMUNISM

LD111412 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0630 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] In TRYBUNA LUDU, in the "Problems and Discussions" column there is the first part of an article by Mieczslaw Krajewski entitled "Time for Accord; Time for Struggle", in which he characterizes among other things the political theses of anticommunist activity in Poland.

Today, the article says, the time (?has come) for agreement among all Poles for whom the homeland, People's Poland, is really dear, in order to make our country strong again and worthy of respect.

Today, also, the time has come for relentless struggle against the forces which (?keep) an anticommunist program as their banner and, on the basis of this program, are dragging the country towards catastrophe.

As Mieczyslaw Krajewski writes, the whole philosophy of anticommunist action -- for example under the banner of KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and KPN [Confederation for an Independent Poland] -- is based on four political theses: First, their fundamental myth is the thesis concerning the Soviet derivation of the socialist system in Poland. In the opinion of the KPN and KOR, socialism has been imposed on Poland, and Polish communists, socialists, members of the peasant movement, progressive democrats, the entire leftwing of Polish social justice, Polish people's democracy, are agent forces of Moscow. Everyone who knows history can see the absurdity of this anticommunist thesis.

Second, these forces develop the myth of benefits we could gain by linking Poland politically and economically with the West.

Third, almost all the antisocialist opposition, particularly KOR, spreads the myth of the superiority of social-democratic political solutions over those introduced by the communists and the leftwing forces allied to them, creating the socialist political order.

And fourth, writes Mieczyslaw Krajewski, the antisocialist opposition states that the basic contradiction in socialism is the contradiction between the authorities and the community. The authorities, according to this concept, are not the representatives of any stratum, any class, but itself constitutes a class of bureaucracy, a class of collective capitalists who oppress the people.

Such authorities, in the opinion of KOR and KPN, either have to destroy Solidarity, as a democratic representative of the community, or Solidarity must destory the bureaucratic authority of the communists and their satellites, writes Mieczyslaw Krajewski in the first part of his article.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES AUTONOMOUS TU DELEGATION

LD112140 Warsaw PAP in English 2022 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Nov (PAP) -- The first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski today received a delegation of the Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions.

The unionists acquainted the premier with current tasks facing the union. They emphasized that the union upholds the principles of Poland's socio-political system, comes out in support of honoring international obligations and respect for the binding law. The union declared its readiness to cooperate with all patriotic forces in socialist Poland in efforts to overcome the crisis and solve vital problems of the working people. A number of problems connected with the economic reform were reviewed, laying special emphasis on the situation in the dairy cooperatives.

The Autonomous Trade Unions support the idea of the front of national agreement and want to participate actively in that body.

BRANCH TU'S COMMISSION CONCLUDES SESSION 11 NOV

LD121022 Warsaw PAP in English 0846 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Nov (PAP) -- A two-day meeting of the Executive Committee of the Branch Trade Unions National Cooperation Commission ended here today in defining principles of negotiations to be held with the government on matters of special interest to branch unions.

The Executive Committee decided to call on chairman of the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Unions to convene a meeting to discuss Poland's present situation and initiatives undertaken by branch unions.

CONSUMER COOPERATIVE CONCLUDES CONGRESS

LD101734 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Excerpt] The congress of delegates of the Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives, Spolem, ended in Warsaw yesterday. Bogdan Kolodziejek was elected chairman of the [union's] council, and Bogdan Augustyn was elected chairman of the Central Board of Spolem.

WROCLAW JOURNALISTS VIEW CHILDREN'S WELFARE

LD112302 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] An appeal by the board of the Union of Polish Journalists in Wroclaw says: The increasing economic crisis affects, above all, those who are youngest and weakest. Ever more often we are receiving reports from the physicians who are concerned about the underdevelopment of children, from the personnel of the children's homes queqeing for equipment and warmer clothing for their wards; from people concerned about the fate of children from poor families and, above all, of children who are disabled or who have lost their families. In this situation the board of the Union of Polish Journalists in Wroclaw warmly appeals to the journalists in Lower Silesia to use their pens in the defense of children against the consequences of the crisis and appeals to the citizens to report all cases where children are harmed. We hope that with the joint efforts of people of good will we will succeed in helping children, in defending them and in making their childhood happy.

PZPR, ZSL, SD DISCUSS NATIONAL ACCORD FRONT

LD111954 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1900 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] A meeting has taken place in the building of the PZPR Central Committee of the Commission for Cooperation of the PZPR, ZSL and the SD.

On belahf of the PZPR the following were present: Wojciech Jaruzelski, Kazimierz Barcikowski, Zbigniew Michalak; Marian Wozniak and Mieczyslaw Rakowski.

On behalf of the ZSL: Roman Malinowski, Jozef Kukulka, Jerzy Szymanek, Ryszard Nowak and Waldemar Winkiel.

On behalf of the SD: Edward Kowalczyk, Alfred Beszterda, Jozef Elasiewicz, Jan Fajecki, Jozef Musiol, and Marek Wieczorek.

The meeting discussed the role and place of the front of national accord in the Polish People's Republic, viewing it as a lasting and broad element of our sociopolitical life, within whose framework all citizens guided by the good fo the socialist homeland, irrespective of party, trade union and denominational affiliation, can be active.

The suggested concept of agreement based on the precepts of the Polish People's Republic Constitution constitutes the fundamental prerequisite and effective road in overcoming the crisis and implementing the program for socialist renewal, and it has also been confirmed that the national accord front ought to rest on a partnership respect for the independence and identity of individual organizations and citizens forming part of it.

The commission familiarized itself with the progress so far of talks held by the first secretary of the party Central Committee and premier, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, with representatives of various social forces, and expressed approval for the results achieved.

The Commission for Cooperation endorsed the proposal for the setting up of an initiative group which would represent individual political, social and trade union forces and whose objectives would be to make preparations for the formation of a national accord council.

The commission resolved to urge PZPR organizations, the ZSL and SD branches and patriotic forces to extend support for the implementation of the idea of accord, which is so vitally needed by our fatherland.

PZPR MEETINGS ADVOCATE NATIONAL COALITION FRONT

LD101150 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Nov (PAP) -- The party voivodship plenary meetings held in various regions of the country today voiced their support for Poland's front of national coalition.

The voivodship plenum in Elblag adopted a resolution referring to the meeting between PUWP CC First Secretary Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, Poland's Primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp and Solidarity leader Lech Walesa [which] sounded the conviction that the trio should continue such talks in the future, thus contributing to consolidation of the whole society and to decisions serving Poland's pull-out from the crisis.

At another plenary meeting in Olsztyn, Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Kazimierz Barcikowski stressed that the construction of a front of national agreement cannot remain a paper slogan. Therefore, the party itself should think over the methods of own work and conduct the gain increasing confidence of the society and to act together with the present and potential allies. The construction of the front of patriotic, national agreement must be learned at every level, from the central to the village one.

The idea also received backing from Poland's Society for the Promotion of Lay Culture. At a meeting in the PUWP Central Committee, members of the society's Main Board expressed their support for the front of dialogue, agreement and cooperation as a platform for activity of all the patriotic forces representing various creeds of world outlooks and religions.

Discussing the social and political concept of national unity at a party plenary meeting in Wloclawek, Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Stefan Olszowski stated that the front of national agreement -- a socialist formula, broader than the national unity front, one that preserves the leading role of the PUWP and the dominating role of the working class -- has sprung from the initiative of the party.

It may absorb all the social forces observing the Polish Constitution, including trade unions together with Solidarity. The approach of the church to this concept is positive: Church representatives have already been designated. Solidarity's leadership has not related to it as yet, but considering Lech Walesa's statement on behalf of the Solidarity Presidium, one should hope that common sense and good will -- despite the opposition of some Solidarity leaders and experts -- shall win. Together with the establishment of the national agreement front, the government base should be expanded by people from various milieus and organizations. This end has been served by the Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, Poland's Primate Jozef Glemp and Solidarity Leader Lech Walesa.

STUDENTS QUESTION LABECKI ON PARTY, SOLIDARITY

AU101744 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 6 Nov 81 p 6

[AB-LES report: "Jan Labecki in the Hybrydy Club -- We Have Been Left With the Truth"]

[Text] You hail from Gdansk, where the process of renewal took its course. What was Solidarity -- as a trade union or a social movement -- a year ago and what is it now?

That was the first question put to Jan Labecki, a worker in the Lenin shipyards and PZPR Politburo member, who was invited to the Hybrydy Students' Discussion Club on 4 November.

[Labecki] Making the political decision on the registration of independent, self-governing trade unions with -- let us be open about this -- certain rights, the sixth party plenum realized that they would become the forums that the opposition would like to take advantage of. It is therefore no secret that this decision was made without any enthusiasm. But because in August 1980 we were confronted with a genuine mutiny by the workers class, we could not have adopted any other solution. The new trade unions have created a new socioeconomic quality and are the guarantee that we will not return to the old ruts of errors. This is the truth. Much has changed in the year since. Solidarity held its congress, elected its authorities and has a program.... But what is new in Solidarity's life is attempts by the local echelons not to tow the line of Solidarity headquarters. This may affect Solidarity's size and quality. Moreover, society is much more critical toward Solidarity....

Jan Labecki's remark about violations of Solidarity discipline provoked the question of whether the features of insurbordination (vis-a-vis headquarters) are known in the party. Jan Labecki concurred and said that it was no accident that the Ninth PZPR Congress resolution has a passage on party unity and discipline. All the same, we said, actions that are not provided for by the party statute are continuing. Asked how -- in this connection -- he evaluates Stefan Bratkowski's attitude, J. Labecki did not go into this issue, except to state that the new party authorities elected at the Ninth PZPR Congress and the Central Party Control Commission had the right to make a decision on S. Bratkowski, although one could have doubts as to the form of this decision; that is, as to the fact that the lower party levels concerned were ignored. Having studied the issue more profoundly, I take the view that the decision in question was correct, J. Labecki said.

A remark from the floor on the methods by which GAZETA KRAKOWSKA is published provoked a discussion on the role of the press. J. Labecki said that papers such as GAZETA KRAKOWSKA and GLOS WYBRZEZA are distinguished within the party press for the fact that they are particularly inclined to search for common links with society. Many people regard this as submissiveness. "I do not," J. Labecki said. "The party press should also publish statements that may not be to the liking of the party authorities. It should publish such statements because we must have a variety of materials so we can reach various conclusions."

On the unity of and differences in the party: We are living in difficult political times, which are also difficult for the party. People are tending to deviate to the left and to the right. If I use a conventional turn of phrase: The leftwing is attacking certain accords -- the so-called horizontal ties. By the same token, the rightwing is attacking seminars and various discussion forums. But I will not tell you obvious truths. No party in the world is a monolith... There are various shades. Comrade Kania said at the ninth congress that the new Politburo represented all shades of our party. But the political situation has polarized the party: It includes the guilty, the innocent and the mutes [statysci]. I do not agree with the argument that the entire party is a collection of the guilty. That is pure demagogy.

The party has taken a long time to shake off its lethargy. We could say that the party is undergoing a new birth and is licking the wounds inflicted on it by its own authorities. That is why I think that the processes must take place to help the party become credible.

"I would condemn Gierek for disarming the party ideologically. At the moment the party is behaving inconsistently and strangely. For example, in the Szczyglowice mine, 150 people threw away their party cards because a man had been arrested, and another 150 because that man had been released...."

At this point the meeting reminded J. Labecki of the interview he had given to the RAZEM [TOGETHER] weekly some months ago. In that interview he spoke of the rebirth of the party, and this is why he was asked at the meeting whether he still believed in what he had said in view of the fact that many people continue to surrender their party cards. "Is the party regenerating itself and has it a chance to regenerate itself?"

I still think yes, J. Labecki replied, if the party acts as a servant vis-a-vis the people, if it does not look for profits [profity] and if it shoulders the burden of responsibility. The party no longer has any leeway for making errors. The party has used up that leeway. We have been left with the truth....

As an unqualified worker -- I have the right to consider myself as such -- I have assumed the burden of defending the party, while knowing that society thinks the party is a hunchback.

J. Labecki agreed with the suggestion that the party can save itself by taking note of the nonparty people. "Premier Jaruzelski has already proposed that power should be socialized, which will take place as an evolution." Speaking of the party right to exercise power, he said: "A capitalist journalist confessed to me that he would like a party pluralism to exist in Poland, but since he was a realist he knew that the PZPR would be the governing party. This is quite obvious... We must live sensibly in this reality. No one will be able to suddenly transport us to an atoll in the Pacific. The only problem we are left with is the quality of the governing party."

Asked several times about the supposed and actual divisions within the Politburo, J. Labecki referred the questioners to his speech at the fourth plenum. "I have not changed my view since then."

J. Labecki refused to be drawn into a discussion on a number of issues, which he evaluated as "good for professors, but not for a worker." Asked: "If they say that we should return to the Marxist-Leninist principles, what period of the history of the party, the country and the neighboring states do they have in mind?" J. Labecki replied that the question was a theme for a university lecture. "I will not lecture here, but I will tell you one thing: Our reality went to the devil not because of our workers, but -- inter alia -- because of those who acted as advisors and ideologists, clung to power and kowtowed to those in power."

The students' meeting with a relatively young Politburo member (J. Labecki is 38) devoted little attention to the traditional themes of youth: careers, social and professional adaptation, study conditions and so on. The only question concerning young people was political: "Do you think there is a problem between young Solidarity and the party that is growing old?"

We are paying for the previous errors in this regard as well. Young people like to aim high and to fight difficulties. The party wanted to fondle young people, but young people do not like to be fondled....

A voice from the floor: We know little about being fondled....

J. Labecki, continuing: Today, fathers and mothers say that their lives were hard, so the lives of their children should be better. They go without things themselves to provide for their children....

In most of his statements, J. Labecki presented himself as a person full of optimism, as one who believes in the idea and the party and who is convinced that what he does is right. His life philosophy is the truth, speaking the truth, searching for the truth and following the truth. He repeated this canon several times during the 2-hour meeting. This elicited a response from a woman student to the effect that she aired publicly her surprise that Labecki was capable of so much commitment, "of such a charismatic attitude" and so much faith in the situation full of "lies and slogans." "Mr Labecki, you say: only the party. What is it that you base this faith on?"

Were I without this faith and commitment of which you accuse me, miss, I would not have taken on this job. My record is clean. I believe in the idea and do not want to abandon it because any solution other than socialism is dangerous.

REGIONAL MEETINGS ATTRACT PZPR OFFICIALS

Olszowski in Legnica

LD112124 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] A conference of the voivodship party ideological aktiv has been held in Legnica.

The meeting was opened by Stanislaw Jasinski. Taking part in it was Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary. The subject of the conference was an examination of the main directions of ideological work in the light of the resolutions of the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum. The discussion centered on the forms and methods of ideological work in the party ranks. Among other things, it was stated that there was a shortage of material for ideological training, in particular of material dealing with the party's most recent history. The need to break with anonymity in party publications was repeatedly stressed. There were also voices indulging in polemics which stated that the main strength of the party should lie not in information bulletins but in the experience and convictions of party members. The need for party members to define themselves was also stressed.

The discussion was summed up by Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary.

Olszowski Speaks in Legnica

LD121016 Warsaw PAP in English 0850 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Nov (PAP) -- Member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PUWP Central Committee Stefan Olszowski attended today a party conference in Legnica devoted to ideological and educational problems.

Stefan Olszowski said, inter alia, that the society welcomed the results of the 4th PUWP CC Plenum. Confidence is expressed in the new PUWP CC first secretary as party leader and military man. Unfortunately, tensions have risen in the country due to strikes organised by extremist Solidarity leadership. "I think, said Olszowski, that we have to do with conscious organisation of strike conflicts. But a new alignment of forces is coming into being, the society is sobering down, and there are signs of much good will on the part of the party and the authority."

"Unless Solidarity acts effectively to prevent strikes, definite anti-strike laws will have to be introduced. This will mean restriction of civic liberties," said Olszowski.

"The recent meeting held by Jaruzelski with Glemp and Walesa can be summed up as a discussion of principles. The foundations of Poland's socio-political system and has nothing in common with the concept launched by Solidarity extremists, such as a coalition government. The party will never agree to that," Olszowski said.

The speaker continued: The Political Bureau is going to turn to the entire party, all its members, to ask for their opinion and attitude to the conception of the national agreements front. A special commission composed of political parties and all social forces will draw up shortly a programme declaration of the national agreement front.

The means of information and propaganda are the party's important weapon in the struggle for a socialist consciousness of the society. Party organisations in the press, radio and television must do their best to ensure party influence on the information and propaganda contents. A complex situation exists in the journalistic milieu. The majority of journalists have come out in support of the policy of agreement and socialist renewal in Poland. But forces intent on disrupting the journalistic milieu are at work. Certain leaders of the Polish Journalists Association are trying to take over direction of the Polish press. We shall not allow this, Olszowski said.

Replying to the question why Solidarity had no access to the press, radio and television, Stefan Olszowski said that in this case the party could not make concessions because in socialism propaganda is an element of power. "We are ready to write about Solidarity if she embarks on constructive activity to help lead Poland out of the crisis."

In the closing part of his statement, Stefan Olszowski assessed the current international situation. He stressed Poland's interest in the Soviet-American dialogue and the deepening of the process of detente. "The party is intensely interested to have the best possible relations with our allies -- the socialist countries," said Stefan Olszowski.

Kubiak Address in Starachowice

LD112340 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] There was a meeting in Starachowice today between Politburo member Hieronim Kubiak, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and activists from the truck factory and other large plants.

Hieronim Kubiak, presenting the country's current situation stressed that an indispensable condition for getting out of the crisis is the restoration of trust between people, the government and society. The program for building a better future is symbolized by the idea of a council of national accord and a front of national accord. Everyone who is not against socialism will find his place in this front, in work for the good of the country. The offer of accord is not a political slogan; the party wants everyone who has the country's good at heart to actively join in the work of reconstruction. There are already [word indistinct] signs of improvement, Hieronim Kubiak said. Much depends on coal; last Saturday the miners extracted more of the coal so needed by our economy.

We are getting greater help from the Soviet Union and other countries. We have tendered for Poland's acceptance into the IMF.

Czechowicz at ZSMP Session

LD102140 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] One can call today's session of the Presidium of the Main Board of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP] a review of the most important problems rankling the activists and members of this union. Taking part in the session was Tadeusz Czechowicz, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Lodz party committee. He is chairman of the Youth Commission of the party Central Committee.

The proposals and evaluations presented at this session are of importance not only for the ZSMP but are also one of the elements in the preparations for a plenum of the party Central Committee which will be devoted to issues pertaining to the young generation.

It was recalled that a report-back and election campaign had been in progress in this organization which has 2 million members. This campaign illustrates the increasingly widespread aspiration of ZSMP members to indulge in aggressive activity. New tasks are being defined and new authorities are being elected in close connection with the current sociopolitical and economic situation of the country and with the resolutions of the Third Extraordinary ZSMP Congress.

During today's session, it was stated that the members of the ZSMP are harboring great hopes in connection with setting up a Council of Ministers' committee for youth affairs. The point is that the aspirations of young people should be effectively satisfied in dealing with their social and everyday life and their needs in the area of education and growing up.

Many speakers stressed that the ZSMP wishes to take part in the introduction of the economic reform. The Presidium of the Main Board of the ZSMP also familiarized itself with the action program of the National Commission of the young scientific-technical cadre of the ZSMP. The point of this commission's work is to develop activities among the young intelligentsia in accordance with their aspirations and special professional characteristics.

After familiarizing itself with the idea of setting up a council of national accord presented after the meeting with Army General and Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the party Central Committee, the Presidium of the Main Board of the ZSMP received with satisfaction this latest initiative of the government aimed at the full implementation of the social agreements, in accordance with the Constitution of People's Poland.

OBODOWSKI MEETS WITH CENTRAL COMMITTEE LECTURERS

LD112030 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski met party Central Committee lecturers in Warsaw today. The meeting was devoted to the general characteristics of the economic situation, and also to the activity of the Anticrisis Operational Staff. The crisis in our country has deepened in the past 10 months -- industrial output dropped by 10 percent and coal extraction by 20 percent. In agriculture, despite a favorable harvest, the procurement of animals for slaughter has been falling, as also has milk. Exports have fallen by 15 percent, as have imports from the second payment area. The inflation gap has been growing, caused by a 25 percent increase in earnings by the population, and a simultaneous fall in productivity in industry by 14 percent. Productivity in the construction industry fell by 21 percent.

The pathology of the domestic market was also discussed at length. Deputy Janusz Obodowski pointed to the great danger behind the idea of active strikes. During a strike lasting several days, all cooperational bonds are broken and the economy becomes disorganized.

SCIENCES ACADEMY URGES REVIEW OF BRATKOWSKI CASE

LD112300 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] The PZPR Committee at the Polish Academy of Sciences has passed a resolution directed to the central party bodies in which it supports the actions undertaken by the party and government leadership designed to form an authentic national agreement front based on the recognition of the constitutional precepts of the system. The resolution points out that the indispensible condition for the success of these plans is the activeness of the party, its consolidation on the basis of the decisions of the ninth congress and a creative effort in the working out of Political solutions and forms of action in completely new conditions. In this context, an attitude was adopted to the decision of the adjudicating team of the Central Party Control Commission concerning Stefan Bratkowski. The PZPR Committee issued an appeal for another thorough and comprehensive examination and decision on the case of Stefan Bratkowski.

DOBROSIELSKI SAYS AGREEMENT FRONT 'ONLY CHANCE'

LD111012 Warsaw PAP in English 0810 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Nov (PAP) -- Poland's Vice-Minister Marian Dobrosielski told Polish prime time TV news tonight that under the present conditions, the realization of the national agreement front is the only if not the last chance for getting out of the crisis. We stand every chance of looking forward to the future with hope, provided we will not concentrate on that which divides us but on [that] which unites us together, that is on biological and national survival that should be a supreme value for every Pole, he said.

Referring to the idea of the front of national agreement, presented by Premier Jaruzelski at the latest Sejm session, the minister recalled that the idea originated at the latest summit between the premier, the primate and the Solidarity leader. The meeting has been commented on by politicians and diplomats alike as a breakthrough in the to-date impasse in Poland's political and economic life, he remarked.

About international aspects of the situation in Poland, Mr Dobrosielski stressed that Poles, while resolving their problems, have to bear in mind both their responsibility for the nation and their international obligations. If Poland does not emerge from this quagmire, the nation will face a disaster or the coldest of all the other cold wars of our continent at best, he said.

MADEJ CHAIRS ECONOMIC REFORM COMMISSION MEETING

LD112124 Warsaw PAP in English 2025 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Nov (PAP) -- An exceptionally difficult start to the economic reform makes it imperative to introduce some temporary regulations that would somewhat alter the reform. The regulations in question were the subject of today's meeting of the Commission for Economic Reform chaired by Vice-Premier Zbigniew Madej.

The regulations were presented as a government draft project and submitted for discussion.

There is a necessity for preserving certain relics of the centralized economy system particularly as the protection of most vital needs of the society is concerned. In this connection production of staple goods has to be protected and the prices are to be centrally controlled.

The most controversial point is the fact whether the scope of projected limitations of the reform will not give an impression of backtracking on it.

It was stressed during the meeting that the economic reform might be threatened by the government draft but there is no way of avoiding the limitations under Poland's present economic situation.

WOJTECKI OPTIMISTIC ABOUT HARVEST REPORTS

LD101902 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 10 Nov 81

["A Good Harvest for Polish Agriculture" -- PAP headlined]

[Text] The output results of Polish agriculture this year, particularly in crop cultivation, provide a basis for improving the country's supply of foodstuffs. Said Jerzy Wojtecki, minister of agriculture and food economy in an interview in the Warsaw weekly ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE. This year the totals were 20 million tons of grain (2 million tons more than last year) and 43 million tons of potatoes. Thanks to a good beet crop, 1.6 million tons of sugar will be produced.

The fodder crop was also a good one; this will enable a gradual increase in the number of farm animals. There was also a good crop of such basic vegetables as cabbage, carrots and beans. However, the apple crop was less than last year's crop.

The minister stressed that these results guarantee that the public will be fully supplied with bread products. Porrige oats are already being sold without rationing, and the question of selling flour in the same way will soon be solved. There will be no difficulty in buying sugar. However, from now on it will be necessary to ration sugar to 1.5 kg per adult per month (before October it was 1 kg). The reserves of sugar will be increased enabling an increase in sugar output for confectioneries, treatment of fruit and so on.

In this connection, it is also planned to eliminate ration cards for confectionery products.

Speaking of the grain balance, Minister J. Wojtecki noted that in 1981-1982 6 million tons of grain for human consumption and 20-21 million tons for fodder will be needed. The difference of about 7 million tons, including 1.5 million tons fodder, will be made up by imports.

The stored fodder reserves give fair prospects for restoring the number of farm animals. According to J. Wojtecki, this July there were less by 2,800,000 pigs, 800,000 cows and 300,000 sheep. In the first half of next year there should be an increase in the number of animals. However, there will be an increase in the delivery of meat to the market only in the second half of the year; this will enable the population to be supplied with the full ration of 3.5 kilograms of meat and meat products per adult per month.

OBODOWSKI CHAIRS COUNCIL OF MINISTER'S MEETING

LD110224 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Minister of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs Janusz Obodowski chaired a meeting in the Council of Ministers of representatives of economic ministries. The meeting assessed the possibility of resolving the most urgent problems. The most important issues are the deliveries of coal, electricity, fuels, cement and materials for the completion of newly constructed housing. Guided by the enormous social important of housing, decisions have been passed which are necessary for ensuring the completion of urgent works during the next few months.

SWIDWIN OIL PRODUCTION FIGURES REPORTED

LD101204 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Summary from poor reception] About 167,000 tons of crude oil were extracted in the Swidwin region as a whole so far this year. Although this represents about half of the total domestic production of oil, it satisfies only about 2 percent of our needs.

DEPUTY MINISTER GORSKI ON EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS

AU101531 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 5 Nov 81 pp 1-2

[Halina Lesnicka interview with Krzysztof Gorski, deputy minister of labor, wages and social affairs: "What Is Going on in the Labor Market" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Minister, for many months the need has been discussed for changes in the structure of employment, for the transfer of the labor force from branches jeopardized by the shortages of raw materials and electricity. A number of decisions have been adopted, in particular on facilities for dismissed workers within the framework of transfers (Council of Ministers' decision No 169), on precipitant retirement, and on paid holidays for mothers taking care of children. What is the effect of those decisions on the state of employment? What is actually going on in the labor market?

[Answer] The situation in the labor market does not correspond to the economic realities. According to the most recent data, we still have more vacancies than persons looking for jobs.

At the end of September 1981, labor exchanges had registered 166,000 vacancies compared with 38,000 persons looking for jobs. Particularly large is the demand for male workers. There are 112,000 vacancies and only 11,000 registered male workers looking for jobs. Almost 50 percent of those registered are unskilled workers. Demand for white and blue collar workers is smaller, but also in that field the situation is relatively favorable -- 7,800 vacancies against 3,600 registered unemployed.

The situation of white collar jobs for women is worse. In the country as a whole, we have 7,000 jobs and 14,000 registered unemployed. It is to be emphasized that that is certainly not a true picture of the situation on the labor market, because not all persons looking for jobs have been registered, and some have only registered to obtain ration cards.

We estimate the number of those willing to take jobs and not registered at about an additional 31,000, including 10,000 to 15,000 persons really intending to take jobs.

On the other hand, it would be wrong to say that nothing was happening in the labor market. Compared with last year, the number of registered unemployed has increased almost threefold, and 20 percent compared with the last month. However, those changes are still not essential.

[Question] What about the planned transfers of workers from enterprises which will have to restrict or even suspend production because of the shortage of raw materials or energy?

[Answer] At the moment, we are studying the issue in all voivodships, and for this reason the transfer operations have not assumed proportions corresponding to the state and needs of our economy. Also here one cannot say that nothing is happening. On the whole, the line of the fluctuation of cadres is correct, although the intensity of that process is too small. In the first 8 months of the current year, payrolls in industry were reduced by 16,000 persons; in construction by 40,000; and at the same time payrolls in trade increased by 24,000 persons and in transportation by 10,000. Coal mines enrolled 52,000 persons, or 13,000 more than dismissed. The number of jobs in education and health services increased.

[Question] Is it true that our private sector is expanding?

[Answer] Indeed, there is some animation in that sector. Compared with the analogous period of last year, in August the number of private handicraft shops increased by more than 3,000. That was something, but that process is also slow.

I would like to emphasize that, in addition to financial facilities, we provide a training basis for 1.8 million persons who would like to requalify and to obtain jobs in handicrafts or services. However, there are not many persons who are willing. On the one hand, people are afraid of the risk, and on the other, there are difficulties with raw materials, accomodation, machines and so on.

[Question] Will the economic reform compel a shift of the labor force?

[Answer] It is still not clear how enterprises will behave under the conditions of the economic reform.

Irrespective of the line assumed by enterprises, we are resolved to resist unemployment. We accord particular solicitude to young people, graduates from schools of every type. They must be given priority in employment.

[Question] But precisely this year the situation of graduates has been highly difficult....

[Answer] As for the difficult conditions, relatively much has been done. Out of 390,000 graduates, about 60 percent have already been employed. Some more vacancies will be available for them in the fourth quarter. The situation of graduates from higher schools of certain types is comparatively the most difficult. But that situation did not arise overnight; it resulted from the trend building up for several years, particularly from the defective structure of education. We are unable to offer all of them jobs in accordance with their aspirations or qualifications, but both our ministry and trade unions are of the opinion that we must provide jobs for this year's graduates. Besides, there are even now jobs available at postoffices, social security agencies, banks, in communications, health services and education.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES ENGINEERS, SCIENTISTS 11 NOV

LD112146 Warsaw PAP in English 2019 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Nov (PAP) -- The first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, Premier Wojciech Jaruzelskil today received representatives of the scientific-technical associations affiliated in the Chief Technical Organisation. The role of the engineering profession in introducing the economic reform, technological progress and utilization of production capacity in enterprises were discussed.

Premier Jaruzelski told his visitors that their organization can and should be an important element of the front of national agreement and, acting within that body, help to overcome the crisis and promote development of the socialist Poland. He also spoke of problems which the government expects the scientists and engineers to solve.

FINANCE MINISTER DISCUSSES IMF MEMBERSHIP

LD120144 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] The issue of Poland jointing the IMF was discussed by Finance Minister Mariam Krzak with a PAP journalist yesterday. The most important factors influencing our decision, Minister Krzak said, are the payments difficulties and the fact of the economic reform. For example, the IMF members can obtain a loan to solve temporary payments difficulties resulting from a disequilibrum in the balance of payments. The Monetary Fund will undoubtedly make it easier for us to get out of difficulties, although that does not mean that it will solve our problems for us. It is true that we will be able to take advantage of IMF loans to level off the balance of payments deficit, but on the condition that we will ourselves improve the structure of our payments turnover.

Summing up the statement, Minister Krzak stressed that our country's return to the IMF is an important act, since it links us considerably more strongly to international monetary cooperation. The issue of our membership cannot be reduced to loan issues. Together with the World Bank, this organization will enable us to increase our exports especially the export of services.

Press for IMF, IBRD Membership

LD112134 Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Nov (PAP) -- Poland's mass media today gave every sign of heating up a drive in favour of the benefits which could possibly accure to Poland and ease her economic plight, if she rejoins the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, both of which she quit at the onset of the cold war in 1950.

Finance Ministry official told the Polish Radio audience this morning that if Poland rejoins the fund, she can bank on credits in the range of several hundred million dollars annually.

Mr Bogdan Koskinki, the ministry's Foreign Department deputy director, added that the IMF credit terms would be much more favourable than the terms on which Poland has drawn Western credits so far.

In reply to a question, Mr Kosinski said the size of Poland's share in the fund could not be disclosed as long as the Washington negotiations were going on, but it was already clear that a sizeable part of the share could be in Polish zlotys.

Today's evening dailies, the mass-circulation EXPRESS WIECZORNY, and the Democratic Party newpaper KURIER POLSKI gave their readers explanations of the IMF and IBRD operating principles and objectives.

KURIER POLSKI described the IMF as "the largest financial institution of the world today which accordingly plays a decisive role in the system of international payments."

EXPRESS WIECZORNY stressed that the fund's supervisory function over the workings of the world monetary system has been reduced in practice to a minimum and "the fund has increasingly become like a bank lending credits to its members."

"Membership in the fund becomes a particular guarantee and testimony to the improvement of economic management, while facilitating, at least potentially, much higher loans from other credit lenders," wrote EXPRESS.

The newpapers spotlighted the fact that among the fund members are Romania, Vietnam, Yugoslavia and People's China.

EXPRESS added that although the fund's principles and style of operations are largely dominated by the industrial capitalist powers, "this is, in a way, understandable, because they are the main source of financial means."

It is said although the Third World countries have become more and more critical about their limited influence on the IMF decisions, "their interests are increasingly accounted for by the fund, at least as proven by the fact that they are the largest loan takers."

JABLONSKI ATTENDS INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION

LD111438 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Today, 11 November, the 63d anniversary of the regaining of independence is being celebrated by a wreath-laying ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Warsaw. At 1200, inhabitants of the capital, along with representatives of social groupings which see the front of national accord as a platform for cooperation of all patriotic forces, gathered in Victory Square. A delegation led by Council of State Chairman Henryk Jablonski laid a wreath on behalf of the National Unity Front.

Press Views Independence Day

LD111452 Warsaw PAP in English 1409 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Nov (PAP) -- "Irrespective of the imperfection of these or other solutions, nothing can substitute for the independent existence of a state, and this is where the historic significance of the date of November 11, 1918, resides," is the conclusion made by the party daily TRYBUNA LUDU today on the 63rd anniversary of Poland's independence day.

In similar commemorative articles, the national dailies today recapitulated the basic internal and external factors that put this nation on a road of sovereign self-determination after almost 13 decades of foreign oppression.

Among the internal factors, TRYBUNA LUDU stressed "the armed effort, the political thought and the workers' and peasant movement, which associated the fight for social liberation with the fight for independent statehood." These factors "consolidated what was a torn-up and atomized Polish state."

ZYCIE WARSZAWY pointed to "the predominant faith that the nation had in Poland's rebirth, the faith built through years of struggle, underground activities and resistance, through the cult of the independence traditions nurtured in family homes, through the impact of the literature of romanticism and secret education."

"We all are proud today of this heritage of national history," the daily wrote.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY also described Jozef Pilsudski, the legions' commander, as "an embodiment of the struggle for independence. He alone could be accepted both by the left-wing, owing to his past in the PPC (socialists) and the right-wing, because he could keep a lid on the revolutionary ferment which made the propertied classes shiver."

TRYBUNA LUDU thus wrote about Poland of the interwar period: "Certainly she failed to meet many dreams cherished by her citizens. She was a state of a definite social and political pattern, which functioned in definite international conditions, with all limitations entailed. She made mistakes. She did not have enough time to carry out a number of tasks. But she accomplished the weighty work of national and cultural reintegration of the Poles who for over a century had suffered from pressure and attempts to denationalize them.

"It built structures which made a relatively rapid regeneration of statehood after World War II possible."

'CONTROVERSY' OVER GDANSK SHIPYARD'S RENAMING

LD111400 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Gdansk-Gdynia, 11 Nov (PAP) -- To mark Independence Day in the Gdansk repair shipyard a ceremony of naming the shipyard after Jozef Pilsudski was held there. The ceremony was organized mainly by the Solidarity works committee. The name of the patron was chosen after ballot in which 2,223 votes were cast for Jozef Pilsudski, and 2,063 votes for Wladyslaw Sikorski. A letter was sent to the Maritime Economy Ministry, proposing the change of the shipyard's name. Minister Bejgetr expressed the view that the present name of the shipyard should be retained. It is not known what the outcome of the controversy will be. The management is treating the additional name as unofficial.

SCIENTIST ON TRIAL FOR ANTI-SOVIET MATERIAL

LD102230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] The trial of Dr Kornel Morawiecki, a scientific worker at the Wroclaw Technical University, resumed today at the Wroclaw Voivodship Court. Dr Morawiecki is charged with publishing and disseminating material and appeals directed against the allied unity of Poland and the Soviet Union between May and September this year without the control required by law. The material was published in DOLNOSLASKI BIULETYN, which Dr Morawiecki edits.

After the indictment was read, Morawiecki stated that he is not guilty; he asked the court to call off the trial. The court stated that the motion will be taken into consideration when the verdict is read. The defendent has answered many questions asked by the court and the prosecutor, and witnesses have started to give evidence. The case has been adjourned unitl 18 November.

FLOODS, STORM DAMAGE REPORTED IN COASTAL REGIONS

LD101354 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Summary] Wind and rain have caused high water levels in most rivers of Elblag Voivodship. A total of 9 parishes have a state of flood readiness, and 6 have a state of alert; 3 gaps and 116 smaller leaks have been repaired in sea walls. About 1,200 hectares of agricultural land are flooded and over 60,000 hectares are waterlogged. The water level of the Polders has also risen, due to both rainfall and the switching off of all 97 pumping stations of the voivodship, caused in turn by a power failure. The state of affairs will continue for several days -- or perhaps weeks.

In the Szczecin area, over 110 hectares of agricultural land were still under water this morning. The sea walls have been damaged along a distance of about 5 kilometers. The voivodship Antiflood Committee is to call off the flood alert in Szczecin and Swinoutscie at 1500 today.

Storms over the past week have caused considerable damage along the Koszalin and Slupsk coastline. The losses have reached 72 million.

REPORTAGE OF MINISTER CZYREK'S VISIT TO AUSTRIA

Czyrek, Parliament Leader Meet

LD102248 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Minister Jozef Czyrek has met Anton Benya, leader of Austrian Parliament and representatives of the Parliamentary factions on the second day of his visit to Vienna. Minister Czyrek informed them about the situation in Poland and about the Sejm's legislative activities. Relations between the two countries were also discussed. In addition, Polish-Austrian plenary talks have begun. We are waiting for Minister Jozef Czyrek to be received by Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

Austrian CP Officials Visit

LD120958 Warsaw PAP in English 0829 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Vienna, 11 Nov (PAP) -- Member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the PUWP Central Committee Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek had a meeting at the Polish Embassy in Vienna today with members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Austrian Communist Party: Secretary of the Central Committee Erwin Scharff and Editor-in-Chief of VOLKSTIMME Hans Kalt. The conversation centered on key problems of the international working class movement.

Jozef Czyrek informed his visitors of efforts being made by the PUWP to overcome the socio-political crisis in Poland. He spoke of the results of the 4th and 5th CC Plena and the strivings of the party and the government to counter activities which are destabilizing situation in the country and aggravating the economic crisis. He spoke of the constructive efforts being made by the party and the government to find political solutions based on Poland's Constitution and respecting Poland's international alliances.

Czyrek Discusses Visit

LD121004 Warsaw PAP in English 0835 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Vienna, 11 Nov (PAP) -- Talking to PAP Vienna correspondent, Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek said that the visit and talks he held in Austria served implementation of Polish interests in the international arena and the development of dialogue and relations with Austria, our traditionally important political and economic partner.

"I can state with full responsibility that with respect of international problems, matters of detente, the necessity of disarmament, preservation of peaceful relations and cooperation in Europe, the positions of Poland and Austria were close. The objective of the talks was to step up efforts in this domain and tighten cooperation to achieve these ends," said Minister Czyrek.

"On the basis of talks I had with Ministers Pahr and Staribacher and, notably, Chancillor Kreisky, I can state that the Austrian Government and its leading political forces wish Poland to overcome the crisis, surmount the difficulties, and hope that this will happen. Austria counts on Poland as a partner for cooperation, especially in the economic field, and hopes that the political reason and the sense of responsibility of Poland's political forces and the working class will win," Czyrek continued.

"As regards concrete matters, Czyrek went on, we tacked the development of economic, cultural and scientific relations. A better understanding of Polish problems may induce Austria to help Poland with more credits indispensable for the further expansion of economic and trade relations and for proper functioning of many Polish industries which rely on Austrian deliveries. I think said Czyrek, that the talks I had will also help invigorate other fields of mutual cooperation. I am very satisfied with the visit."

PRESS ON NATO INTELLIGENCE 'PENETRATION'

LD101672 Warsaw PAP in English 1429 GMT 10 Nov 81

["NATO Intelligence Versus Poland" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Nov (PAP) -- Quoting data presented by Poland's Deputy Internal Affairs Minister Wladyslaw Pozoga in an article published by the WOUSKO LUDOWE (people's armed forces) monthly, today's ZSLNIERZ WOLNOSCI army newspaper discusses the recently intensified NATO intelligence penetration in Poland. Excerpts:

Among the uncovered and corroborated plans of chief NATO countries in the destructive-propaganda sphere are actions carried out by their official missions.

"These actions include developing contacts between Western, chiefly pro-regime trade unions, infiltrated by special services, and the Solidarnosc union, developing contacts with Polish intellectuals and cultural workers, and strengthening contacts with Polish journalists.

"Taking advantage of their diplomatic status the (Western) intelligence workers have not only increased the frequency of their contacts and meetings with people from regions of Poland, milieus and institutions which are of interest to them, but they also deal in recruiting Polish citizens for espionage.

"Espionage penetration of Poland also carried out by military attaches of NATO countries' embassies had markedly stepped up.

"Increasingly engaged in such activities are also people who come as visitors to Poland, and among them a considerable number of foreign journalists, as evidenced by the fact that more than 100 of them have been asked out of this country for activities far exceeding their journalistic interest.

"Exploiting the situation, intelligence services lend broad material and political support to the opposition and extremist groups which claim to be ready for the takeover of power in Poland.

"Special posts for current contacts with the Solidarnosc union, as a rule manned by intelligence workers, have been created at some of the capitalist countries' missions in Warsaw."

SFRY'S KRAIGHER CONTINUES BUCHAREST VISIT

Talks Continue 10 Nov

AU100927 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] A new round of talks began this morning between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Sergej Kraigher, SFRY president. The talks are being attended on the Romanian side by Comrades Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Romanian Government, and Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; and on the Yugoslav side by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

In the same atmosphere of warm friendship, understanding and mutual respect, the sides are continuing their exchange of opinions on certain bilateral and international issues of common interest in the joint desire to expand and deepen the positive Romanian-Yugoslav relations in the interests of the Romanian and Yugoslav peoples and of the general cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

Before the talks, the SFRY president and the aides accompanying him on his official visit to Romania laid a wreath at the monument to the heroes of the struggle for the people's and fatherland's freedom and for socialism.

Talks Conclude

AU102125 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2034 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Nov (AGERPRES) -- Official talks concluded on November 10 between Nicolae Ceausescu and Sergej Kraigher. The two presidents resumed the examination of important aspects of development of the Romanian-Yugoslav relations and the exchange of views on current issues of the international life.

Stress was placed on the preoccupation of Romania and Yugoslavia about the very complex and serious situation come about in the world, considering that under the circumstances, the most ardent imperative is the rallying of the efforts of the peoples, of the advanced forces for averting the worsening of the international climate, for the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, understanding and peace, for the settlement by political means, by negotiations, of all litigious problems, for grounding the inter-state relations upon the principles of full equality, national independence and sovereignty, non-immixture in internal affairs and mutual advantage, renunciation of force and threat with force, for the observance of every nation's right to free, self-relying development on the road of social and economic progress.

During the talks, they highlighted the special attention Romania and Yugoslavia pay to the evolution of the situation on the European Continent where the strongest arsenals, nuclear above all, are concentrated now, which is a serious threat at the life of the peoples in this geographic zone and the world over.

Starting from these realities, they considered that every thing possible should be done for the Madrid meeting to conclude in best possible results, to lead to the calling of a conference on confidence and disarmament in Europe and ensure the continuity of the Helsinki-inaugurated process of building security and collaboration on the continent. Emphasis was placed on the necessity to work firmly for halting the emplacement of new missiles, for the withdrawal and reduction of the medium-range nuclear missiles, as a first step towards their full removal, against the production of the neutron bomb which is first of all meant for Europe.

It was stressed that only through the liquidation of the atomic arsenal in Europe the quiet, peace and life of the peoples on the continent, as well as the security of the whole world can be ensured, and it was considered that the most stringent problem nowadays is the halting of the arms race, the passage to actual measures of disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, as a fundamental element in ruling out the main sources of confrontation and the war danger, for freeing the peoples of the burden of military expenditures, for improving the world political climate, for speeding up the economic and social development and raising the welfare of all nations. Nicolae Ceausescu and Sergej Kraigher have highlighted Romania and Yugoslavia to be deeply interested in active collaboration for setting in a climate of confidence and peace in the Balkans, for developing a wide bi- and multilateral collaboration, for turning this region into a zone of good neighbourliness and peaceful cooperation.

Pointing out the very negative implications of the accentuating gaps between the rich and the poor countries, made worse by the world energy and economic crises, by the policy of very high interest rates, the sides have stressed a primordial objective to be the liquidation of underdevelopment and the setting in of a new international economic order apt to favour a faster progress of all the countries, of the lagging ones in particular, to make easier the wide access of the nations to the gains of modern science and technology, to ensure world economic stability.

Both sides have considered that finding a just lasting solution to the complex problems confronting mankind requires an active, fully equal participation of all the states, irrespective of size or social system, a special role being incumbent on the small and medium-sized countries, on the developing and nonaligned countries. The sides have asserted the belief that by materializing the reached agreements and measures an ever tighter and more fruitful collaboration will be achieved between Romania and Yugoslavia on political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural planes as well as in other domains, the cooperation in production will be expanded and the trade exchanges will be wider, the traditional friendship between the Romanian people and the Yugoslav peoples will grow stronger, according to their will and aspirations.

At the same time the sides have manifest their conviction that Romania and Yugoslavia will collaborate more and more actively in the world arena making, by joint effort, their contribution to the impressing of a new course on the international life, to the promotion of a policy of detente and collaboration, to the implementation of the aspirations after freedom, independence and progress nurtured by the peoples, to the triumph of the ideals of socialism and peace worldwide.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Sergej Kraigher have established they will further the Romanian-Yugoslav summit dialogue, placing emphasis on its determinant role in the development of the collaboration between Romania and Yugoslavia, an example of collaboration between two neighbouring socialist countries, as well as on its importance for the cause of peace, security and cooperation in Europe and worldwide.

Talks 'Successful'

LD101450 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1344 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Nov (TANJUG) -- The official talks between Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, which began in Bucharest yesterday, ended this morning.

Unlike the 3-hour meeting last night, which took place at the level of complete delegations, the talks resumed today in the close circle of associates of the two presidents. Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, took part in the talks on the Yugoslav side, and Ilie Verdet, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, on the Romanian side.

According to the evaluation made in Yugoslav delegation circles, the talks ended successfully and agreement was reached on the basic bilateral and international questions.

This agreement is based, it was said, on the well-known principles adhered to during their frequent talks by Presidents Tito and Ceausescu.

Both sides made the assessment that reciprocal economic cooperation could develop faster because political and other conditions for it have been established. All the possibilities exist that, in addition to commodity exchange, cooperation in machine-building, in petrochemical and chemical industry, in electronics and in electro-technical engineering, in production of many types of vehicle and in agriculture and food industry could be developed to an even greater extent.

In this context reference was made to the need to balance the balance of payments between our two countries, which will be based on a broader development of industry and other forms of cooperation. It was agreed that by the end of this year a joint commission should submit an appropriate proposal which could be applied as early as next year. It was also stressed that all such conclusions could be carried out and incorporated in the current medium-term development plans as soon as possible.

In this Yugoslav-Romanian top-level dialogue a great deal was said about the international situation, which both sides assessed as very dangerous for peace and security in the world. This is contributed to also by the constantly-growing economic crisis on an international scale. Both countries are particularly worried because of the weakening detente, accumulation of all kinds of weaponry, stagnation of talks within the CSCE sphere and because the negotiations between the superpowers on nuclear weapons are being put off.

The joint view is that the situation in Europe is very much fraught with threats to world peace, mainly because of the armaments race -- both nuclear and conventional. For this reason both Yugoslavia and Romania believe that pressure has to be brought to bear on the great powers to start as soon as possible negotiations on medium-range missiles and on the liquidation of the nuclear arsenal on European soil in general. Both countries believe that a conference on measures of trust, security and disarmament in Europe should be convened as soon as possible.

During the talks the Yugoslav side endorsed the idea of establishing nuclear-free zones and zones that will be outside the use of any type of weapons. This applies not only to the Balkans but to the Mediterranean and to the whole of Europe too.

During the talks in Bucharest a reciprocal exchange of information took place on relations with neighboring countries. In this context (?both) sides showed their loyalty to the policy of goodneighborly relations and cooperation. The evaluation was also made that the present world economic crisis affects the developing countries especially. For this reason, on this occasion once again, both sides give their support to the introduction of a new international economic system.

All these issues will be dealt with more extensively in the joint statement which on the conclusion of the visit to Romania, Presidents Kraigher and Ceausescu will sign during the formal ceremony today.

Maritime Agreement Signed

AU102020 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Nov (AGERPRES) -- On November 10 Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade of Socialist Yugoslavia analysed, in the spirit of the agreements reached during the talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Sergej Kraigher, the present stage of the economic relations between Romania and Yugoslavia. The sides have established fresh ways of developing further the collaboration and cooperation in domains of mutual interest, the trade exchanges between the two countries.

Vasile Bulucea, minister of transport and telecommunications, and Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade of Yugoslavia, signed on November 10 the agreement between the Government of Romania and the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on maritime navigation.

The Romanian-Yugoslav long-term frame-contract on cooperation, specialization and mutual deliveries of ships and shipping equipment was signed the same day.

Parties Attend Luncheon

AU102049 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2030 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Nov (AGERPRES) -- On November 10 Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP, president of Romania, and Sergej Kraigher, president of the collective Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, met during a luncheon.

Participating were Ilie Verdet, Cornel Burtica, Nicolae Constantin and Stefan Andrei.

Also attending were Josip Vrhovec and Metod Rotar.

During the luncheon, that passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere of mutual esteem and understanding, further opinions were exchanged on bilateral and international problems of common interest.

Kraigher Departs 10 Nov

AU101534 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1445 GMT on 10 November carries a live relay from Bucharest-Otopeni Airport on the departure from Romania of SFRY President Sergej Kraigher. According to the announcer, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and "other Romanian officials" have come to see off the Yugoslav guest. A military honor guard presents arms. The national anthems of the two countries are played. Presidents Ceausescu and Kraigher are reported reviewing the march past of the honor guard. The announcer says that the two presidents are taking a warm leave of each other, after which the live relay ends at 1455 GMT without any speeches having been exchanged.

ANDREI RECEIVES FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL

AU111921 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1837 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 11 Nov (AGERPRES) -- On November 11, Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, met (Matti Touvinen), general secretary, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland, who now is paying an official visit to Romania.

During the talks the sides expressed satisfaction at the positive evolution of the Romanian-Finnish relations and discussed measures with a view to their further expansion. At the same time, the sides exchanged opinions on certain topical international problems, particularly related to the problems of the European collaboration and security, of the Madrid conference. They pointed to the vital interest of the two countries, of all the countries of the continent in halting the siting of fresh nuclear weapons on the continent and in passing on to an elimination of the existing ones, in taking action for building security and developing the cooperation in Europe, in furthering the process opened in Helsinki.

During his Romanian visit over November 10-11, (Matti Touvinen) conducted talks with Aurel Duma, related to the present stage of development of the Romanian-Finnish relations as well as to the singling out of fresh possibilities conducive to an intensification of the economic cooperation and a development of collaboration in other domains of the bilateral relations.

Also tackled were topical problems of the international life.

ITALIAN SOCIALIST LEADER CRAXI PAYS VISIT

Craxi Arrives 10 Nov

AU102110 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2053 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Nov (AGERPRES) -- A delegation of the Italian Socialist Party [SP], led by Bettino Craxi, secretary-general of that party, arrived in Bucharest on November 10, for a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee.

The delegation includes Margherita Boniver-Pini, member of the SP Direction, head of the International Relations Department, Senator Ungo Intini, member of the SP Direction, director of the AVANTI daily, advisers and experts.

The guests were welcomed by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Nicolae Constantin, member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister.

Ceausescu Receives Craxi

AU111925 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 11 Nov (AGERPRES) -- On November 11, Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received the delegation of the Italian Socialist Party [PSI], headed by Bettino Craxi, secretary general of the party, that is paying a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. The delegation members are Margherita Boniver-Pini, member of the PSI Directorate, head of the International Relations Department, Senator Ugo Intini, member of the PSI Directorate, director of the AVANTI daily.

Participating were Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Nicolae Constantin, member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister.

The guest addressed to President Nicolae Ceausescu, in behalf of the Italian socialists, a warm salute, and expressed his satisfaction at meeting again the secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, at continuing the useful exchange of views on problems of mutual interest.

President Nicolae Ceausescu has warmly saluted the secretary general of the Italian Socialist Party and has expressed satisfaction at the visit paid by the PSI delegation, that is an expression of the good relations of friendship between the RCP and the PSI.

During the interview the sides extensively informed each other of the present activity and preoccupations of the two parties and exchanged views on the development of the relations between the RCP and the PSI, between Romania and Italy, as well as on topical problems of the international situation.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Bettino Craxi have highlighted with satisfaction the good relations of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the PSI and have expressed resolve to take action for developing these relations, for expanding the collaboration between the two parties to the interest of both countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, national security and independence, of democracy and social progress, of international understanding and cooperation. Both sides have expressed the conviction that an intensification of the collaboration between the RCP and the PSI contributes to the promotion of the Romanian-Italian multilateral collaboration, to the strengthening of the traditional friendship between the Romanian people and the Italian people.

The two parties' resolve was reasserted to make their full contribution to the development of the relations between Romania and Italy on political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural planes, to the intensification of the collaboration between the two countries, to the advantage of both peoples, of the cause of peace, detente, security and cooperation in Europe and the world over.

The exchange of views on international questions pointed to the concern of the Romanian Communist Party and the Italian Socialist Party with the existing tension on an international plane following the accumulation of unsolved complex problems, the emergence of other hotbeds of tension and conflict, the intensifying arms race, the persistence of the economic, energy and financial-banking crisis. The leaders of the two parties stressed that, under the circumstances, it was more necessary than ever for the progressive forces, public opinion, all the peoples to intensify their efforts towards halting the aggravation of the international political climate, resuming and furthering the policy of detente, peace and collaboration among all states on the basis of observing the principles of national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs, renunciation of force and threat of force. Emphasis was placed on the fact that action should be taken for a political, negotiated settlement on all litigious issues existing in various parts of the world, with respect for the fundamental interests of all conflictual sides, of the cause of peace and security in the world.

Special attention was paid to European questions, with emphasis on the importance the mobilization of all the peace-loving forces has for the building of a lasting security and cooperation system in Europe and all over the world. The necessity was also highlighted of the Madrid meeting's successful conclusion which should give a fresh impetus to the translation into fact of the Helsinki Final Act, stimulate the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe. The fact was stressed in this context that a genuine peace in Europe cannot be conceived without making decisive steps towards halting the arms race, passing to firm and immediate measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament first and foremost, of military disengagement and reduction of arming, of eliminating the division of Europe into military blocs. The secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and the secretary general of the Italian Socialist Party pointed to the significance of intensified peace demonstrations and initiatives in Europe, of the European public opinion's pressure towards preventing the location of further medium-range missiles in Europe, of the European public opinion's pressure towards preventing the location of further medium-range missiles in Euopre and withdrawing the existing ones, towards stopping the manufacture of the neutron bomb which heighten tension on the European Continent. Stress was also laid on the significance the strengthening of collaboration and good neighbourliness in the Balkans and the Mediterranean have for European peace.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Bettino Craxi also highlighted the necessity of liquidating under-development and building a new international economic order which should allow of the surmounting of the current economic, energy and monetary-financial crisis and should provide equitable conditions of cooperation to all the states of the world, to the lagging ones in particular.

The significance was highlighted of the rallied efforts of the communist, socialist, Social Democratic and Christian Democratic parties, of all the progressive forces in the struggle for democracy and social progress, for the attainment of the ideals of peace, detente, security, national independence, collaboration and cooperation among all peoples.

Craxi Press Conference

AU112011 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 11 Nov (AGERPRES) -- Within a press conference organized in Bucharest, on November 11, Bettino Craxi, secretary general of the Italian Socialist Party [PSI] now in Romania heading a party delegation, stated that the very thorough discussion he had with Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP, allowed him to note that there is a quite similar vision as regards the mutual assessment of the stringent problems related to peace and security.

I am greatly appreciative of the balance position of Romania vis-a-vis many of the problems of the international policy, said Betting Craxi. He added that he attached great importance to the relations among countries and political forces holding different positions within military alliances yet pursuing the common goal of firmly opening the way to lasting peace, meant to rule out the climate of uncertainty, enlarge the space of positive, useful cooperation in numberless domains and observe rigorously the principles without which there can be no peace -- the principles of peoples' independence and equality among countries.

The PSI secretary general pointed out that there are in the world too many violations of the peoples' rights, that weapons are still too readily resorted to and the world is dominated by utter inequality.

I have talked with Romania's President Nicolas Ceausescu about all this -- Craxi said -- and we also approached aspects of various problems tormenting our world today. I discussed with President Nicolae Ceausescu about current international issues as well as about situations of crisis in the world, which are a real danger. In relations to the objectives of peace, security, disarmament, lessening of tension, resumption of a climate of detente, the speaker highlights the community of opinions between the two sides.

The PSI secretary general also pointed to aspects of the development of relations between Italy and Romania, expressing his opinion that they could be amplified still more in the future.

BANC RECEIVES SUDANESE SOCIALIST UNION OFFICIAL

AU061944 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Nov (AGERPRES) -- On November 9, Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP received (D. Awan el-Sherief Gasim), member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Sudanese Socialist Union, who pays a visit to Romania, at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

During the talk conducted on the occasion, information was exchanged on the current activity and concerns of the two parties and aspects of the international political life were approached. The good relations of collaboration established between the Romanian Communist Party and the Sudanese Socialist Union, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic Republic of the Sudan were highlighted. Both sides expressed their wish to further develop these relations, in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect, of the talks conducted and the agreements reached by the leaders of the two parties and states, Nicholae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Sudanese Socialist Union, in the interest of the Romanian and Sudanese peoples, of the cause of peace, security, independence and sovereignty, of progress, collaboration and friendship among nations.

FOREIGN MINISTER HAS TALK WITH UNDP OFFICIAL

AU062137 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest 6 Nov (AGERPRES) -- The relations of good collaboration between Romania and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) as well as the wish of both sides to further develop this cooperation were highlighted during an interview between Stefan Andrei, Romanian foreign minister, and Arthur Brown, assistant director general of the UNDP. The guest was highly appreciative of the way in which the projects elaborated in cooperation with UNDP, were being achieved in Romania, showing that they were an example for the way in which a productive collaboration should develop between the UNDP and the developing countries.

During his visit to Romania, G.A. Brown conducted talks with Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Minister of Foreign Affairs, as well as with executives of the National Council for Science and Technology and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry regarding the ways and means of further intensifying the cooperation between Romania and the UNDR.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES MONGOLIAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

AU101432 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1150 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Nov (AGERPRES) -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on November 10 Namsrayn Lubsanrabdan who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Mongolian People's Republic in Bucharest.

Handing over his letters of credence, Namsrayn Lubsanrabdan conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu, the entire Romanian people a friendly message from Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic.

The speech the ambassador presented on the occasion highlights the feelings of sincere joy of the Mongolian people for the successes the Romanian people scores in fulfilling the tasks [illegible] by the Twelfth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party. The speech also shows that the Mongolian party and government consistently promote the development and strengthening of the fraternal friendship and of the collaboration between the Mongolian and Romanian peoples, expressing the determination of the ambassador to contribute to the further development and expansion of the friendly relations and of the collaboration between the two countries for the benefit of the Mongolian and Romanian peoples, of the cause of consolidating socialism, of safeguarding peace and international security.

Thanking for the message, Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed in his turn greetings and best wishes to Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal as well as wishes of prosperity to the friendly Mongolian people.

In his speech the Romanian head of state expresses the feelings of empathy with which the working people of Romania follow the successes the Mongolian people scores in building socialism, in implementing the resolutions of the Eighth Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party. We are glad to note on this occasion too that relations of friendship and collaboration have been established and are developing in the spirit of fully equal rights, mutual esteem and respect. We are convinced that these relations will further develop for the benefit of the Romanian and Mongolian peoples, in the interest of the cause of socialism, national independence, peace and collaboration among peoples.

Next, the speech points to the main orientations of the foreign policy promoted by Socialist Romania, showing that our country gives prime place to strengthening friendship and collaboration with all the socialist countries, developing at the same time links of collaboration with the developing countries, with the non-aligned countries, with all the states of the world regardless of social system. We militate firmly for security and cooperation in Europe, for disarmament, for nuclear disarmament in the first place, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order, make an active contribution to the cause of detente, understanding and peace in the world.

In conclusion, the Romanian head of state assured the ambassador that in fulfilling this mission he would enjoy the full support of the State Council, of the government as well as his own support.

After the credential presentation ceremony a talk was held which passed in a cordial atmosphere.

The ceremony and talk were attended by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, and Silviu Curticeanu, Presidential and State Council secretary.

SERGEJ KRAIGHER RETURNS FROM TALKS IN ROMANIA

Kraigher Return 10 Nov

LD101740 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1717 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Nov (TANJUG) -- Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, returned to Belgrade tonight after a 2-day official friendly visit to Romania.

At the airport at Batajnica, Kraigher was welcomed by Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the SFRY Presidency; Sreta Kovacevic, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; and other personalities.

Statement on Return

AU102100 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, has returned to Belgrade after a visit to Romania. Here follows what Sergej Kraigher stated on his return to the capital:

[Begin recording] We are continuing the tradition set by Presidents Tito and Ceausescu to have an exchange of views every year on the most current events in the world, and to see how far we have come and what the problems are in the development of our bilateral cooperation, especially in the economic field. This year again we paid special attention to bilateral economic relations in particular. In addition to these great achievements which are of European and world significance -- the construction in the Iron Gate of the Iron Gate One and Two power stations -- we saw that opportunities exist which have become concrete through cooperation in the field of oil prospecting and petrochemicals.

On the other hand we saw that for the further development of cooperation as foreseen by the medium-term plans of the two countries, it is necessary to provide for greater direct cooperation between our economic organizations through joint projects and specialization, especially in the field of iron and steel and machine building, and to find methods and ways of mutual stimulation which will make it easier for the economic organizations on both sides to provide for specialization and cooperation on these foundations, and to implement them in keeping with their interests.

Another field to which we paid great attention was Balkan cooperation, which is traditional. Here we talked about the conditions under which we could contribute in the coming period to developing and enriching those forms of Balkan cooperation which have been attained.

(?Then there were) problems such as disarmament, particularly linked with the arms race and all its negative results in international economic relations, preventing the efficient solving of crises in the world and in each individual country. We particularly discussed how this is reflected in the development of the developing countries, what our joint tasks, aims and positions are as regards the introduction of a new international economic order following Cancun; and the activities of the two countries in the Group of 77 and in the nonaligned countries group in the United Nations. We also examined other disputed, presently disputed international problems and noted that a great proximity of positions exists in some matters and that the positions are completely identical on others. We also paid particular attention to the Middle East crisis.

I think that the visit was very successful and that it will enable us to cooperate even more intensively and even more actively at such international gatherings as the CSCE in Madrid and in all the tasks facing the United Nations members, in connection with the creation of conditions for global negotiations in the United Nations and in connection with the initiatives underway concerning the second disarmament conference.

We must stress once again that from the very beginning we were accorded great attention and care, and were very cordially received by the people in Bucharest and especially personally by Comrade Ceausescu and his collaborators. [End recording]

Report to Presidency

LD111908 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1554 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Nov (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency held a session in Belgrade today, during which Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, who chaired the session, briefed the Presidency on the results of his official friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania. The visit and the talks which Sergej Kraigher held on this occasion with President Nicolae Ceausescu were judged to be a contribution to the further deepening of friendship and development of fruitful cooperation, which has been a traditional characteristic of relations between the two neighboring countries.

At the session, it was emphasized that the accord reached between the two countries on the need to develop the closest possible long-term economic cooperation on the basis of the division of labor and industrial cooperation and specialization, including the realization of joint major economic projects, was of particular importance for the strengthening of Yugoslav-Romanian economic relations in general.

The Presidency noted that this Yugoslav-Romanian summit meeting and its results represented a further contribution to the promotion of cooperation in the Balkans and in Europe, as well as to efforts to overcome the present unfavorable developments in international relations.

On the basis of experience gained so far in the implementation of the constitutional provisions, the Presidency considered the topical aspects of the consultations between the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces. It noted that the constitutional system of consultations between the republics and autonomous provinces had proved itself in the past as an irreplaceable way of realizing the joint interests of our nations and nationalities in the federation. At the same time, it was stressed that on the basis of detailed analyses of past experiences at all levels in the sociopolitical communities it is necessary to further develop the system of consultations between the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces.

The session also considered a number of other issues in the sphere of the SFRY Presidency's competence.

JARUZELSKI, GLEMP, WALESA HOLD TALKS IN WARSAW

LD102310 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1710 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Nov (TANJUG) -- The Polish Government is prepared to continue to act in the direction of strengthening cooperation among all constructive forces of society with a [word indistinct] getting the country out of the crisis.

The government has issued a statement expressing the wish that the recent tripartite meeting of the party and government head, Gen Jaruzelski, the Roman Catholic primate, Archbishop Glemp, and the leader of Solidarity, Lech Walesa, "may yield as many fruits as possible for the future of People's Poland."

The idea of setting up the national agreement front corresponds to the political line of the recent 9th Congress of the Polish United Workers Party and accords with the stand of the other two political parties and all constructive forces of the country, the government statement says.

During a meeting with workers at the Lenin iron works of Krakow, Chairman of the National Commission of Solidarity Walesa also favoured reaching agreement.

Walesa announced "a very significant" meeting between a delegation of Solidarity and the government working groups to discuss "concrete solutions."

The leader of Solidarity again appealed against calling strikes, because "we shall never get out of that circle."

The presidency of Solidarity [words indistinct] six working groups which ought to start talks with the government as soon as possible, each on one of the vital questions of "social agreement-reaching" in Poland.

EIGHTH ALBANIAN WORKERS PARTY CONGRESS REVIEWED

AU101352 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Nov 81 pp 2-3

["In connection with the Eighth AWP Congress: The Great Illusions of the Leadership in Tirana" -- BORBA headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Nov (TANJUG) -- The Eighth AWP Congress in Tirana is coming to its conclusion. In his voluminous report to the congress, Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, devoted more space than ever before to Yugoslavia and especially to the "concern" for the status of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia and the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo. In their speeches at the congress, other prominent leaders also devoted more attention to these topics than to Albania's economic, political, ideological and other problems and difficulties.

Campaign of Many Years

A large number of articles, statements and commentaries has been published in Albania until now in connection with the Kosovo events. These articles, statements and commentaries have expressed complete support for the irrendentist disorders and the counterrevolutionary demands especially the slogan "Kosovo Republic," "On the Basis of the SFRY Constitution." And what is even more, in a 12 September article, ZERI I POPULLIT "advises" that "no constitution of any country is unchangeable" and that accordingly, the Yugoslav Constitution is also not unchangeable. It has also been said that there "are no reasons" for the Albanians in Yugoslavia to continue to live "under three umbrellas," that is, in three Yugoslav republics, and that instead they should live "under one umbrella" in the future, that is that they should unite within a single administrative-political unit of the Yugoslav federation, similar to other Yugoslav republics. The thesis -- dating back a few years -- that the "Albanian people in Yugoslavia have been divided between two republics and one province in order to make it easier to manipulate them" has been thereby expanded and at the same time its meaning has been clearly and precisely defined.

In his report to the eighth congress, Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee devotes special attention precisely to this question of creating an "Albanian republic" "within the framework of Yugoslavia." This means that this is no longer stated in their articles only by some signed individual or anonymous authors. What is involved in this connection now is the statement by the highest Albanian leader made at the speaker's rostrum of the most important political event of that country and its party, and thus the expectations and demands of the leadership of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania as regards the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia have been formulated and precisely defined in a completely clear and official way. The campaign against Yugoslavia and its internal system and international policy, lasting many years, has been thereby given its true meaning.

Thus, the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo are a component part of all attacks against Yugoslavia's sovereignty, independence and integrity, the attacks that have always continued. Therefore the support for the slogan "Kosovo Republic" shows that Albania is openly siding with the forces which are seeking a chance to fulfill their hostile and dark goals against Yugoslavia, the forces which are aspiring to its disintegration. As is well known, the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia have never allowed anyone to do that and, should it be necessary, they will energetically resist hotile attacks in the future also. Everyone has been able to convince himself of that until now.

Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, maintains that Tirana's demands for Yugoslavia's disintegration do not represent interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs.

Naturally, there is no need to explain in what way any demand from abroad for changing the constitutional system in a sovereign country cannot be anything but an impermissible interference in its internal affairs. Is not changing the constitution a sovereign right of every country and people and not of someone outside? Has not Albania itself often stood up against any foreign interference and especially any foreign interference in Albania? This is also one of the theses in Enver Hoxha's speech at the eighth congress as far as the Balkan countries are concerned. But that is not valid for him as regards Albania's "right" to demand a reshaping of the Yugoslav republics and provinces in the name of a "concern" for the "fate" of the Albanians in Yugoslavia.

Correct Solution of National Question

And what would be the view of the Albanian leadership and how would it accept it if someone outside "concerned himself" -- in the way they do -- with the fate and life of Albania and, for instance, with human rights in Ablania?

The call from the congress rostrum that the rights of national minorities be solved in the Marxist-Leninist spirit should be applied to the position of minorities in Albania itself. And in this connection it would be better both for the minorities and for the people to find a better interpretation of Marxism-Leninism than the Stalinist one.

Everything concerning the solution of the national question in our country is well known. Considering the Yugoslav Constitution and practice, many prominent Marxist and non-Marxist authorities have pointed out and continue to point out that Tito's Yugoslavia has found the most modern model for fully recognizing all nations living in our territory because it has granted the same rights both to the peoples and the nationalities, regardless of their numerical strengths.

Naturally, no one denies the right of any people to be interested in the positions of fellow nationals in another country. But where would it lead if all those who have this right -- and there are quite a few in Europe -- raised in this manner the question of so-called "solutions for historical injustices."

Did not the CSCE have in mind precisely peace and security in Europe when it proclaimed, among other things, the principle of the inviolability of borders? Is not comprehensive good neighborly cooperation between states the way to solve all problems, including the position of minorities in the individual countries? It is so. But the People's Socialist Republic of Albania did not participate in the preparations for or in the work of that conference! It is clear to everyone -- no matter how much Tirana might deny it -- why the Albanian leadership did not want to recognize the existing borders.

For that reason the demands for an Albanian republic in Yugoslavia and for the right of self-determination, including secession, are aimed at fulfilling the "final goal," the annexation of that newly created republic by the "mother republic." The attitude of the Albanian leadership shows and proves that.

Can the Albanian leaders answer this by saying that it is "pure fabrication," a "groundless" statement and the like? The fact is, however, that the demand for annexing these territories to Albania has already been stated by the Albanian side on several occasions. Also in his latest report, Enver Hoxha speaks about that, claiming that he had raised precisely that question as early as at his first meeting with Tito in 1946. He also discussed that in detail with Stalin on 24 November 1949, as he claims in his book "With Stalin -- Reminiscences" published 2 years ago. In addition to that, some other "documents" dealing with the question of joining the parts of Yugoslavia populated by Albanians to Albania are also mentioned. If all that is also emphasized today as "the way of solving" "the disputed issue," how then should one interpret the statement by Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, at the just concluded party congress that the People's Socialist Republic of Albania "does not have nor has ever had any territorial aspirations against Yugoslvaia?" After all, what is the purpose of this "reminder?"

Abuse of Good Neighborly Cooperation

Is not that an expression of public and open support for the irredentists in Yugoslavia and a definition of the ultimate goals of counterrevolution in Kosovo and thereby also an unambiguous statement of territorial claims? Can this be at all a matter of dispute for anyone?

The statement by the first secretary of the AWP Central Committee about noninterference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs and about nonexistence of any territorial claims against it can be welcomed in principle. However, it would be a great thing if these words did not differ from practice and deed. That would be an irreplaceable basis for strengthening the good neighborly relations and cooperation between the two countries and would strengthen the mutual trust between them. A wide cooperation and communication of Yugoslavia and especially of its individual parts with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania would serve the interests of the peoples of the two countries and peace and security in this part of the world.

The existence of the state borders would represent no significant obstacle for the two neighboring countries, whose peoples jointly shed their blood for their liberation from occupiers and for revolutionary changes, to develop such mutual cooperation and friendship which could be an example to many states and peoples.

It is very well known and vividly remembered how the good development of bilateral relations was received both in Yugoslavia and Albania in recent years until the Kosovo events. It is also known how that was viewed by those whom such a development of Yugoslav-Albanian relations did not suit.

The fact is, however, that that positive development of Yugoslav-Albanian relations was primarily a result of the efforts and striving of the Yugoslav side which, in its relations with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, adhered to its known principles of good neighborliness and noninterference. What is even more, there have been many examples of expanding the cooperation in the individual fields that was exclusively to the advantage of the Albanian side. Is it also necessary on this occasion to recall that?

However, it must be stated once again that the Albanian side has abused this openness of Yugoslavia and its readiness for developing good neighborly cooperation and for wide communications and subordinated the relations with our country exclusively to gradually carry out its undermining aims that ultimately obviously coincide with the aims of Yugoslavia's enemies of various colors.

Unfortunately, no matter whether the Albanian side wanted it or not, everything said by Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, at the eighth congress widely differs from the statements about noninterference and about respecting territorial integrity. Thus the concern for the security interests of the two countries, which is also mentioned in the report, is reduced to a formal statement without any weight. It is impossible to talk about the mutual security interests if, in this connection, demands are made which not only lead to seriously undermining the trust and atmosphere in the relations between the two countries but also promote the plans of all those who want to create an atmosphere of insecurity in this part of the world.

For this reason the platform toward Yugoslavia formulated in the report by the first secretary of the AWP Central Committee is unfortunately unacceptable.

The fact is that it is impossible to escape an impression that the first secretary of the AWP Central Committee advocates a further increase of tension in Yugoslav-Albanian relations and a further narrowing and limiting of these relations.

In his report he openly sets the conditions for these relations and tries to pressure and blackmail the Yugoslav side.

This approach can be only rejected as an impermissible attitude toward a neighbor, toward another sovereign country, because, otherwise, where does all this lead and whom does it serve?

It is quite certain that it does not serve the interests of the people of Albania itself.

Importance for Stability in the Balkans

It is true that there have been periods when Tirana's anti-Yugoslav campaign was slackening and when reports and statements were heard from Tirana about a readiness for developing good neighborly cooperation "despite the existing differences." Yugoslavia always welcomed such messages with satisfaction, expecting that they would be followed by some concrete good neighborly initiatives or by acceptance of some such proposals of ours as those for meetings between the premiers or the ministers of foreign affairs of the two countries. The Yugoslav side received with special attention Enver Hoxha's satement at the 3 October 1974 election meeting in Tirana when he quite definitely offered to strengthen the good neighborly relations between our two countries, declaring among other things that the peoples of our two countries "have never bent their backs before foreign aggressors" and that we are linked by the ties of our joint struggle against occupiers and our common security interests.

The reaction to that statement by Enver Hoxha was favorable among all our people and nationalities. As a matter of fact, it was belived that on the Albanian side realism and the understanding have prevailed that our peoples' and countries' permanent and long-term interests impose the need to strengthen mutual trust and, on that basis, to find ways of expanding mutually beneficial cooperation in all fields in accordance with the real possibilities and needs of each of the two sides and on the basis of compelte equality.

Expressing the general mood in Yugoslavia in his talks with the Kosovo political aktiv at Brezovica on 5 April 1975, President Tito said among other things: "Yugoslavia and Albania have an enormous importance for stability in the Balkans. If Yugoslavia and Albania engaged in mutual disputes, there would many who would try to interfere here. And our common interests are so great -- and I believe that the Albanian leaders also see that -- that wel will nevertheless develop our relations to our mutual benefit."

The Albanian press failed to report that statement by President Tito.

Finally the AWP leadership and primarily Enver Hoxha himself will sooner or later have to realize -- if they really care for the welfare of the Albanian people as a whole and especially to the Albanians in Yugoslavia -- that they must give up the present policy and accept all the positive values achieved in international relations and oriented to peace and to developing relations on the principles of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries as well as the fact that minorities must be a bridge of developing good neighborly relations. Contrary to this, conflicts have never benefited and never will benefit either neighbors or minorities. This is an historical experience which the Albanian leadership has either forgotten or is intentionally forgetting, living therefore in great illusions.

Guided by the principles of mutual respect and consideration for different socialist alternatives, Yugoslavia has always welcomed and continues to welcome successes in building socialism in any country.

At the same time we have always valued highly every contribution to the struggle against the conservative, imperialist and hegemonist forces which hinder progress and threaten peace in the world.

LCY'S CULAFIC ENDS VISIT TO PRC 11 NOVEMBER

LD111156 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1030 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, 11 Nov (TANJUG) -- At the end of his 7-day visit to the PRC, where the LCY delegation stayed at the invitation of the CCP Central Committee, Dobroslav Culafic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, referred in his statement for the Yugoslav and Chinese press to the warm (?friendship) and the cordial reception which the delegation had encountered everywhere in China.

The LCY delegation's stay in China made possible a thorough exchange of information and views on all questions of mutual interest, Culafic said, adding:

"We noted that the objectives which both the LCY and the CCP have set before the working people of Yugoslavia and China can be implemented only in conditions of peace, equal international cooperation and democratic solution of acute international problems."

On behalf of the LCY Committee Presidium an invitation to visit Yugoslavia was conveyed to Hu Yaobang, chairman of the CCP Central Committee.

Remarks on Visit

LD111546 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1101 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, 11 Nov (TANJUG) -- During our stay in China during the past week we had a very rich, meaningful and interesting program of meetings and talks, and also of becoming acquainted with the work, preoccupations and life in this friendly socialist country. Our stay in China made it possible for us to carry out a thorough exchange of information and views with the Chinese comrades on all questions of mutual interest and to be acquainted at close quarters with the achievements and aspirations of the communists and other working people (?of China). In addition to Beijing, we visited the cities of Shanghai and Hangzhou in the province of Zhejiang. We had meetings with party leaderships of these cities and of the province of Zhejiang; we visited some work organizations and we had the opportunity to assure ourselves of the creative capability of the Chinese working people. This was said by Dobroslav Culafic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium who led the LCY delegation to China.

Everywhere we were given a very warm, friendly and cordial reception, Culafic added in his statement for the Yugoslav and Chinese press.

We had a meeting with and talked to Comrade Hu Yaobang, chairman of the CCP Central Committee, with Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee, and other Chinese comrades. These interesting and meaningful talks were very useful. We also discussed our bilateral relations, current international questions and cooperation in the workers' and other progressive movements in the world. We informed one another extensively and openly about the activity of the LCY and CCP on the internal plane.

Regarding the talks which passed in a friendly spirit full of mutual understanding, Culafic said that they confirmed the firm resolve of the LCY and CCP to pursue developing and promoting all-round Yugoslav-Chinese cooperation on foundations of equality and reciprocal respect and [words indistinct] strengthen the friendship betwen the peoples of Yugoslavia and China. The prospects of the development of Yugoslav-Chinese cooperation in all areas are very good. The existing differences are no obstacle to the intensification of our reciprocal cooperation, Culafic noted.

The arrival of our delegation in China is an expression of our desire to promote cooperation, and also of the desire to become acquainted at close quarters with the work and achievements of the Chinese working people in the socialist construction of their country under CCP leadership. We learned a great deal about the aspirations and efforts of the Chinese communists to open up fresh horizons in the development of their socialist society in keeping with the specific features of their country.

We believe that successful implementation of these concepts would represent a significant contribution to the struggle for socialism also outside Chinese borders. We told our Chinese comrades that we sincerely wish that the Chinese communists may successfully implement and develop the policy mapped out at the Third CCP Central Committee Plenum, and that the working people of China may in the future build their country and develop their socialist democracy and culture with even greater success. During our meetings with the Chinese comrades we noticed that they are looking to the future with great confidence and optimism, and that they are boldly looking into the most efficient ways and means of the struggle for the socialist development of the country. We sensed their resolve to persist along the path they have chosen.

Culafic then said that the LCY delegation members extensively and openly informed the Chinese comrades of the results which we are encountering along the way of the socio-economic and political development of our socialist self-management society. Everywhere we felt great sympathies for our country and great interest in our experience in our socialist development and also in our independent and nonaligned foreign policy. Everywhere the people whom we met spoke about Tito with love and respect.

Both the Chinese comrades and ourselves noted that the objectives which both the LCY and the CCP have set before the working people of Yugoslavia and China could be implemented only in conditions of peace, equal international cooperation and democratic solution of acute international problems.

On behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, we invited Comrade Hu Yaobang, chairman of the CCP Central Committee, to visit Yugoslavia.

We are returning to our country very pleased and assured that the LCY delegation's visit to China was successful and useful, Culafic said in conclusion.

PLANINC REPORT AT CROATIAN LCY MEETING

LD041910 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0928 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 4 Nov (TANJUG) -- The League of Communists Central Committee of Croatia met in Zagreb today to discuss current ideopolitical problems and tasks of the communists of this republic in connection with socioeconomic relations. The members of the republic's Central Committee are also being asked at this session to adopt guidelines about the implementation of organizational-cadre preparations for the Ninth Congress of the Croatia League of Communists and for the 12th LCY Congress and also a decision on convening the congress and of the way the delegates will be elected.

The Statute Commission of the League of Communists of Croatia has prepared some basic information about its work during the past year which will be discussed as well.

Milka Planinc, president of the League of Communists Central Committee of Croatia, read the introductory report on the current ideopolitical problems and tasks of the League of Communists.

At the beginning of her introductory report Milka Planinc stressed that a broad action of the League of Communists and of other social forces on economic stabilization was now in progress. The weight of the action is to overcome excessive expenditure, especially investments, to take measures to increase exports, to seek solutions for enterprises working at a loss, and to promote a system of distribution according to work done. The 21st Session of the LCY Central Committee produced an even more serious assessment of the gravity of the situation and called on the League of Communists to display greater resolve, responsibility and consistency in the implementation of established tasks.

The Presidium of the League of Communists Central Committee of Croatia, according to Milka Planinc, deemed it necessary for this plenum to discuss the program and tasks of economic stabilization not only from a narrow economic angle but primarily from the standpoint of social relations.

The discussions and assessments at this session should constitute an indispensable foundation and guideline for the preparation of the Ninth League of Communists Congress of Croatia, and of the 12th LCY Congress which are now underway.

Many of our documents, especially those adopted since the 10th LCY Congress have made an assessment and have explained that the deeper causes of disruption taking place now are inherent in the alienation of surplus value from the producer, in the still existing division between production and expenditure, the president of the League of Communists Central Committee of Croatia went on to stress. Following a broad social action in the creative application of the Constitution and of the Law on Associated Labor a delay has been felt for a few years in the practical development and application of the principles leading to the development of self-management and to the fusion between the producers and overall social income.

During the past period the overall social life unfolded along a self-management line. New self-management institutions, organizations of associated labor and delegate assemblies, got organized and began to function. However, in the key area of shifting the control over social accumulation and extended reproduction, the changes for which we had opted were not brought about in favor of the producers.

Having made the assessment that our society today is more equipped than a few years ago to carry out this program and that what is involved is the social orientation of the broadest strata of the workers' class, Milka Planinc stressed that "there is no room for vacillation on this basic line or room for defeatism. The problems which we are facing are surmountable and we must persist along this basic course even under the pressure of the difficulties which crop up." Now, before the congress, we must rally together, especially among our ranks, on this matter. Because, Milka Planinc went on, "it is dangerous if in our ranks, particularly among the leading people, a confusion is created and the criterion is lost for the assessment of the situation, and if causes and consequences are confused. A lack of unity in the assessment of the underlying causes of the present difficulties would lead to a lack of unity in the basic direction of the quest for a way out of them."

Having mentioned that there are people who are losing the basic orientation, Milka Planinc said that in the broad public discussion on the assessment of the reasons for the present situation, conducted both in newspapers and in public information media, there is much truth, facts and arguments, but also a great deal of confusion, "swimming" on the surface and substituting of the consequences for the causes. Depending on the way these consequences are assessed some allegedly new "solutions" are suggested which basically speaking boil down to the old tendencies: Solutions are advocated ranging from "strong arm" tactics to liberalism and some other [words indistinct]. From the point of view of their ideological origin and in terms of their ultimate consequences they run counter to the agreed policy of the LCY and irrespective of the intentions of those who promote them, these tendencies, objectively speaking, lead to the opening of the paths for the activity of counterrevolutionary forces.

As always when we are in difficulties, when we ask what steps to take for the further development of our socialist revolution, the pleading to establish order in our society by resorting to "strong arm" tactics is on the increase. The bureaucratic-dogmatic forces which operate underground, but which are increasingly becoming vociferous and more open, are encouraged in this situation. According to them this has been brought about by self-management, so it should be done away with and not further developed. The problems and the difficulties cropping up during the talks between the republics and provinces and in the consolidation of their responsibility for our togetherness (?encourage these) forces to advocate the abolition of the attained level of equality of our nations and nationalities. They seek a way to further strengthen and consolidate the brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia in the return to the bureaucratic-centralistic system, and not in the direction of the further development of the self-management cohesion of the working class of Yugoslavia.

The rise in the activity of these forces if helped also by the existence of bureaucratic-dogmatic tendencies within our ranks, said Milka Planinc.

[Words indistinct] having mentioned that this tendency is also manifested through a hue and cry against the responsibility of the center, not for what it is actually responsible for but for all decisions and omissions, with the result that, whether or not this is intended, the establishment of a strong-arm techno-bureaucratic center which will decide everything and which will be responsible for everything, is in fact advocated. The ideological origin is also the same in the case of those who, by belittling all the authority of the leaderships and by negating everything so far in our development seek "solutions" for the way out of the present situation by changing all the leaderships and leading people, because, you see, they have brought this about.

Any responsible position, especially a leading position, is subject to public accountability and criticizm. However, an across-the-board and general stipulation about the responsibility of the leading people for the consequences, whose causes are much deeper -- in the stagnation of the revolutionary movement of our society -- is something different. This is not far removed from speaking on behalf of anarchy which is only a preliminary state for what inevitably follows: the "strong arm" order.

The liberalism tendencies are also on the increase, Milka Planinc went on to say. In the name of the "democratization" of society, democratization theses are brought up which become an end in itself. The class substance of democracy and socialist self-management society is lost. And the achievements and direction of our democratic development, which is strengthening the material basis of self-management and of the delegate system also constantly strengthen the social role of the broadest strata of the working class and of our working people, are denied.

In the League of Communists, too, the tendencies of liberalism are growing, up to [words indistinct] said Milka Planinc.

"It is obvious that under the weight of our problems some people are losing perspective. This happens particularly in that specific stratem of our society which in fact is not taking part in the actual struggle of the working class for the development of self-management.

There is a widespread need for a democratic discussion in the adoption of many self-management decisions in our social institutions; and, in its implementation of this, our society is democratic. However, there are abused which have to be dealt a blow. There is no and there can be no dialogue on some strategic orientations which, under the leadership of the party in the difficult conditions of the national liberation struggle and the not at all easy post-war construction, our society discussed in a utterly democratic way and in the broadest possible all-national "dialogue". There is no and there can be no "dialogue" about freedom and equality, brotherhood and unity of all nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, and about their orientation for their life together in our socialist federal community, about self-management, about the decisive role of the workers' class and of the working people, and about our independent and nonalined policy. This is what together with Comrade Tito we built in the course of the difficult conditions of the socialist revolution, the one under arms and afterwards. The concrete expression of these orientations was established in our Constitution and in the Law on Associated Labor. It should be said specifically and clearly that those who think that the time has come (? to change) these orientations that the time has come for the League of Communists to deviate from the position of the leading role in our society, are mistaken.

Milka Planinc then made a critical reference to some discussion about the internal relations in the League of Communists. Democratization in the League of Communists is a constant requirement. However, it is not in just any one direction but in the direction which will equip it better to carry out its task in this stage of our development.

This primarily means a stronger representation of workers and producers in the ranks of the League of Communists and a more extensive participation in League of Communist leaderships of those who work and contribute to the further development of self-management relations, stressed Milka Planinc. However, this theme is also approached from some nebulous and yet legible slogans that democratization is an end in itself and that the greatest expression of this would be if we permit, as she put it, an inter-play of all ideas and lines within it, even if this opened the way to groupings and factionalism.

All these negative tendencies, the president of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee went on to say, are also present in the public information media, especially in the weeklies and in entertainment reviews and periodicals. In the public information media the involvement of journalists is on a superficial level involving a partial assessment of the state of our society. In this context priority is given to consequences, especially the negative ones. There is no involvement in taking stock of and illuminating the deeper causes. This is why everything can be found here [in public media reports] including things which run counter to the basic line of the League of Communists. Admittedly, there are journalists who in a serious and committed manner delve into the most complex subjects. However, they are always individuals who do not get adequate support in their environments either, perhaps because what they say is not attractive or radical enough.

The weeklies, and especially the entertainment reviews and periodicals are increasingly becoming a stronghold of liberalistic tendencies in our society. What have they not, during the past year, fed their public as an evaluation of the situation or as a way out of difficulties? The tendencies and undercurrents which at the time of the broad debate on the Constitution and the law on associated labor were pushed into the background are emerging again and through these papers they are propagated again as a beneficial way out of our difficulties.

For the responsible people in the public information media the basic criterion must be that the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor are the basic achievements of the working class and of the working people of Yugoslavia, and that all discussion which strengthens this path and makes it possible for it to advance is welcome and that everything which jeopardizes it cannot and must not remain without a public and well-argued answer. In an atmosphere where to be "democratic" is the main thing the publishers seem to be trying to assert those ideas which are in opposition to the key stipulations of the Constitution and of the law on associated labor.

The criteria, stressed Milka Planinc, as to what democratization of our society we are aspiring to, have to be sharpened. Whether or not they are aware of it, some people advocate liberalism -- a state of affairs in which all the forces hostile to socialism find it pleasant to be. We know from the recent past that this sort of situation also opens the door for the activity of the counterrevolution. The most dangerous and the worst thing is when it can be covered up with our assessments and our slogans. "The mass movement" and nationalism emerged when these ideas penetrated the League of Communists, and when, in the League of Communists, they found their chance for a breakthrough. All these and other "isms" emerged and gained visibility under the guise of the slogan about the need for the greater democratization of society.

Having said that these dangers are also present today and that they will exist for a relatively long period of time because we are a class society in which self-mangement is the predominating but not yet the only political force of this society, Milka Planinc stressed that the League of Communists must discuss these tendencies now before the congress, before the real program of stabilization for the ensuing period is laid down.

"It is not too late because the tendencies I am talking about have not affected either the people or the working class. They are rather in the structures around us; around newspapers and the public information media, that is to say around those who speculate with politics and power and not with work, in the position of producers.

However, it is high time that we, as the most responsible leadership of the Croatian League of Communists should publicly state between now and the congress what is what in this "broad debate", because if we do not react it will seem even to the most honest people that we agree with this and that this is our line," said Milka Planinc.

Rounding off her report Milka Planinc, president of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee stresses in conclusion: "The program of economic and social destablization has deeper motivations and qualities, which cannot be solved successfully in the absence of a sharp line and unity of the League of Communists in this matter. We must not permit (?uncontrolled economic forces) to gain the upper hand, the existing difficult and complex situation to obfuscate our vistas, and our action to be reduced only to a short-term, daily wrestling with the consequences which are coming to the fore. We must constantly uncover what deeper reasons give rise to negative consequences and deliberately overcome them, together with all socialist forces of our society."

STUDENT UNREST AT KOSOVO UNIVERSITY REPORTED

Students, Officials Hold Talks

LD111906 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1307 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Pristina, 11 Nov (TANJUG) -- Although delayed, the series of talks began today between prominent sociopolitical workers and aktivists and Kosovo University students on the political situation, the background to enemy and irredentist activity and on the propaganda which the leadership in neighboring Albania is unceasingly conducting.

This meeting was held today by Azem Vlasi, president of the Provincial Conference of the SAWP of Kosovo, with students of the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics in Pristina. During the coming days such meetings will be held with students of all the faculties and schools of higher learning in the province.

This, in fact, ushered in the activity and meetings with students which ought to have taken place at the beginning of the academic year when the students arrived, but which, because of inadequate activity of the League of Communists leadership and of members at the University, were put off for no valid reason. However, the consequences of this kind of attitude by university aktivists and teachers are visible; they make the overall political situation in this institution of higher learning, especially in individual faculties and in the student center, more complex.

Already, the first in the series of dialogues with the students shows that there are a number of things to be discussed with our academic citizens and that it is very important to do this more frequently if what is desired is a stable and clear political situation in the university environment, especially since among the students there are those to whom many things are vague, obscure and foreign and since at some faculties enemy activity displayed through slogan daubing and the dissemination of misinformation is still prevalent.

Disturbance at Dormitories

AU101553 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Nov 81 p 5

[R.B. report]

[Text] Pristina, 6 Nov -- As announced in Pristina today, at about 2230 in the evening before yesterday a small group of students caused a disturbance at two student dormitories in Pristina. From several windows of those two dormitories, the irresponsible students disturbed the passers-by and residents of the surrounding houses with shouting and whistling. This noise lasted 7 minutes. Then those few disorderly students fell silent. According to the announcement, the known hostile slogans were not heard in these excesses although it is more than certain that those involved in these excesses support the hostile actions that were especially strongly pronounced in the spring.

The organizations of the League of Communists and the Federation of the Socialist Youth in the two dormitories are taking measures to uncover the real offenders in these excesses so that they can be punished. Meetings are now being held at the faculties and dormitories in connection with these unpleasant events.

'Measures Taken'

AU101550 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Nov 81 p 9

[Z.Z. report]

[Text] Pristina, 6 Nov -- Today in Pristina it was officially announced that on 4 November a group of students in student dormitories numbers one and two of the student center disturbed public order and peace.

As has been announced, at about 2230 several students leaned out of the windows and began to whistle and shout. The noise disturbed the residents of the student center as well as residents of the surrounding houses. All that lasted from 5 to 7 minutes and then the students returned to their rooms.

The students who the evening before yesterday once again disturbed public order and peace were immediately identified and appropriate measures have been taken against them.

KOSOVO TRADE UNION PRESIDIUM MEETS 10 NOV

LD102210 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1323 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Pristina, 10 Nov (TANJUG) -- The Kosovo Federation of Trade Unions cannot be satisfied with the way its own commitments and role have been fulfilled if it assesses its overall activity in terms of effect and concrete results. What has happened is that not a small number of the basic trade union organizations are marginally involved in events of their collectives. Militancy and a democratic dialogue between the members are lacking, and the problems are tackled in a generic and formalistic way. This disarms the membership and provides the scope both for behavior by groups and individuals that is not self-management behavior and for the activity of techno-bureaucratic forces. This assessment of the trade union organization's activity and of the complex economic and political situation is the basic motive for the Council of the Kosovo Federation of Trade Union's critical reexamination of the role of trade unions in associated labor and in our political system at its session today.

In the substance of the work of the basic trade union organizations in the province, one always proceeded from the vital interests of the working people in our society as a whole, while the Kosovo Federation of the Trade Unions always invested efforts in the optimal organization of the membership and its organs. However, council Presidium member Radnik Redzepi noted in his introductory statement that negative manifestations and various self-management deviations are not necessarily born in individual collectives. He said that they are the fruit of the concrete state of affairs within our societal relations and of inadequate social and political action.

Redzepi drew attention to the fact that basic trade union organizations must resolutely struggle to ensure that all of the workers' rights be based primarily on work. Winning the political battle for a more responsible attitude toward work will more rapidly create conditions to overcome many shortcomings, negative manifestations and dilemmas. Redzepi stressed that the practice whereby issues are brought up and conclusions are passed without a trace of political action must be overcome. It was also stressed during the discussion at the session that the constant, positive change in the situation as a result of maximum participation of all members must be the basic criterion of activity for each basic organization in the trade union.

The need to improve the selection and training of trade union cadres, leaders and activists was pointed out. Therefore, the forthcoming elections in the trade union federation, which the council also discussed today, afford an exceptional opportunity to elect those people who are the best workers and who are resolute fighters for self-management. In addition to deciding that the elections in the basic trade union organizations be held by next February, that the municipal councils' elections be held in March and that the 16th conference of the Kosovo Federation of Trade Unions be held in September, the council adopted stands on the number, structure and criteria for electing its own delegates.

KOSOVO DISCUSSES POOR SUPPLIES OF FOOD, OIL

AU112142 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] It has been announced in the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo that talks were held last night between organs and organizations of the province and the most responsible representatives of associated labor organizations involved in trading with and producing food products. Supply problems for agricultural food products, certain consumer goods and oil and oil products were discussed.

There have been disruptions of supply and shortages of some basic food products and oil products. This demands that most urgent measures be taken by trading associated labor organizations and those producing food so that normal supplies to the people will be reestablished. Commercial banks, the Chamber of Economy and administrative organs in the communes and the province must also get involved.

Considering that supply constitutes a serious ideopolitical question, it was agreed that all the basic organizations of the League of Communists in the trade and food industry should initiate activities to perceive critically their own involvement in supply problems. It will be demanded that communists in managing and leading organs bear social and political responsibility for not carrying out their supply obligations and tasks.

The provisions of basic food products and oil products must receive priority in the activities of commercial banks and in the communal and provincial administrative organs, for they, too, bear a considerable share of responsibility for regular supplies to the people.

SERBIAN SAWP BODY DISCUSSES KOSOVO EMIGRATION

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[Text] Belgrade, 6 Nov (TANJUG) -- The Coordinating Committee for Intranational Relations of the republican conference of Serbian SAWP discussed at its session today the activities concerning the determing the causes of and halting the phenomena of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. It was noted that the emigration has continued, despite great efforts made by all organized forces in Kosovo.

It was pointed out that attempts are being made to achieve the strategic goal of the hostile counterrevolutionary forces in Kosovo -- the so-called ethnically pure Kosovo -- above all by worsening the intranational relations and creating a climate of mistrust and insecurity. This is done by many concealed and seemingly minor actions and provocations. Therefore, the creation of a climate of stability, security and trust represents the primary condition to halt the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins and in this context, it was stressed, political and other measures should be taken.

In explaining the report by the commission of the Executive Council and the assembly of the province on the activities concerned with determining the causes of and halting the phenomena of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, Sabit Jakubi, chairman of the Commission for Intranational Relations of the provincial conference of SAWR, stated that there were also phenomena of direct and indirect pressures, such as verbal threats, causing offence, violence, arson, damage to the fields, interference with property, and desecration of tombstones, and that all this also exerted an influence on the decision to emigrate. However, positive examples and results, such as for instance in Gnjilane, Mitrovica and some other places, where those who had intended to emigrate following the enemy demonstrations, gave up their intention, is encouraging for further political activity. There are, however, still environments where the approach to the problem of emigration is formal or marked by minimizing the problem or by lack of understanding about what this problems means for intranational relations.

In connection with the emigration, Albanian nationalists and irredientists assert that what is at stake is an exaggerated issue, a pretext to restrict Kosovo's autonomy and that emigration is motivated exclusively by economic reasons. On the other hand, Serbian and Montenegrin nationalists consider emigration as a result of pressure and they explain that it is the League of Communist, our self-managing system and above all the entire Albanian nationality which are to blame for it. There are also the third kind -- some members of the SAWP and even of the League of Communists who look on passively and who do not make their views known.

In connection with the frequent, minor and concealed actions aimed at exerting pressure towards emigration Svetozar Tadic, chairman of the Coordinating Committee for Intranational Relations of the SAWP republican conference, observed that what is essentially at stake are crude attacks on brotherhood and unity and the violation of national equality. Such assessments are necessary and one cannot merely stop at punishment for offences as is chiefly done now. The immense increase in the number of such offences and the punishments meted out for them show in fact the need for these actions to receive a more severe assessment and even in some cases for prosecutions to be initiated. The so-called proportional enrollment of students of Albanian and other nationalities at faculties has contributed to the impression of the inequality of the non-Albanian population.

Certainly, there should be a policy of a more balanced education without such crude proportions. Tadic also pointed out that the question of emigration is also an opportunity for some nationalistic bragging and minor profiteering. One should also take account of the objective situation and human psychology -- those who have emigrated find it easier to say openly why they have done so, but those who wanted to make some profit out of it will also become known. In the same view, it is also logical that those who want to emigrate will hardly claim that the reason for doing this is pressure and, therefore, statements about the alleged reason for emigration should not be taken for granted.

It was observed in the debate that the enemy is trying to distort some political actions and measures and to give them an entirely different meaning in the context of exterting pressure on emigration. On this occasion, in connection with the work of the commission for emigration, the question was asked: What does it, in fact, mean to request permission for emigration because, in this way, a psychosis of "emigrate while you can" is created? The enemy is now even circulating rumors that a law will be passed which will allegedly ban emigration and thereby wants to create the impression that one should emigrate as soon as possible. All this shows the skillful regrouping of the enemy and, therefore, the policy of halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins must be waged with even more detailed political action and a broader spectrum of measures.